

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1915

No. 44

## KNOWING HOW :::

IS JUST PLAIN,  
GOOD BUSINESS

You know that old saying "Birds of a feather flock together"—we take a certain amount of pride in offering you Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear because we are following in our business the same principles that have made this Underwear such a wonderful success.

It was only natural that we in our endeavor to offer you real values, should become interested in the sale of Underwear whose makers have had quality and value their watchword for over 25 years.

This not only holds good in Underwear, but throughout our entire store you will find proofs of careful buying for your benefit.

We want you to see Stanfield's finely knitted all wool garments for winter wear, which are without a doubt the best on the market, the many other fabrics and weights of Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear.

Prices range from \$1.50 to \$2.00

We have a cheaper grade at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per Garment

**J. V. BERSCHT**  
HABERDASHER



## Bargains For You

Several hundred \$s worth of travellers samples in greatly assorted lines of STATIONERY SUPPLIES, PIPES, PURSES, CLOCKS, TOYS, Etc., to be SLAUGHTERED in our store at prices never before quoted so low in this district. Space will only permit of a very partial list.

Box Stationery, linen, reg. 35c-40c, at..... 20c  
Box Stationery, reg. 25c-35c, at..... 15c  
Tablets, all sizes..... 5c up  
A large ass. of Tooth Brushes, reg. 20c-30c-40c, your choice for..... 10c  
Combs, reg. 25c to 75c..... from 5c to 30c  
A Lead Pencil and Scribbler..... for 5c

PIPES AT AWAY BELOW COST

Make your selections before the lines are broken. A cut on even wholesale prices.

**N. T. PURCELL**  
RAILWAY AVE.

## BUSINESS IS ON THE INCREASE AT THE MODEL GROCERY

We find new customers coming to our store almost daily because a friend or neighbor has told them of the superior values and excellent service that the Model Grocery gives its patrons.

We admit we are selling some lines of groceries for less than others charge, but the quality is always the highest. Maybe you have not become a regular customer of ours yet.

**SEND US YOUR NEXT GROCERY ORDER AS A  
TRIAL AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED, LIKE  
MANY OTHERS, THAT IT PAYS TO BUY AT  
THE MODEL GROCERY.**

**Watch for the Specials Every Saturday**

Every one a money saver.

**BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED**  
GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY AT PRIME'S  
Store next to Post Office  
"Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund"

## A Chapter of Accidents

Last week was an unfortunate one for several men who live west of town, besides one man being nearly killed several others had narrow escapes from death.

Ernest Brown, brother of Martin Brown of Harmattan, was perhaps the luckiest man of the bunch. It seems Mr. Brown was working with a threshing outfit, and while helping to put the large belt on the engine the engine started on the reverse throwing him to the ground with his head under one of the wheels of the engine. Luckily there was a block of wood close to his head which lifted the wheel, otherwise his head would have been smashed; as it was one side of the face was badly smashed and bruised. Dr. Weart was called out immediately and dressed the injured man who it is reported is now getting along nicely.

Victor Schers of Elkton it is also reported got mixed up in a runaway with the result that he also sustained severe injuries to the head.

Lester Frost, who lives with his father near Harmattan, was another victim of a runaway team on Friday, near the Westerdale church. When help reached him it was found that he also was severely injured but is reported as progressing favorably.

Brown Bros. threshing outfit came near being destroyed by fire at Walter Simons farm on Monday. The cause of the fire was some sparks from the engine which set fire to the straw stacks. Before the fire was subdued it did considerable damage to the threshing machine which the crew were unable to get away in time. The fire burnt the big belt and did considerable other damage.

## School Report For October

### ROOM II

Grade III, Sr. — Hugh Morton, Granville Paton, Melvin Geib, Eva Dick, Minnie Roeth, Clifford Mortimer.

Grade III, Jr. — Evelyn Liesemer, Tom Reid, Kathleen Osmond, Ruby Hunsperger, Melvin Ness, Arthur Amacher, Laura Liesemer, Annie Ness, Harold Metzgar, Allen Schmelke, Orville Geiger, Edna Stokes, (Lucille Smith, Lyle Cressman, equal) George Bricker, Myrle Hunsperger, Emma Walder, Pearl Miller, Tena McIntyre, Charles Shuster.

Grade II — Jacob Dick, Jean Bullis, Ross Youngs, Willie Wrigglesworth, Russell Berscht, Charlie Gathercole, Laura Smith, (Dorothy Geib, Frank Burrell, equal) Tom Morton, Willie Wood, Elsie Frost, Maud Shuster, Guido Geib, William Shuster.

DOLLY STARK, Teacher

Mrs. Dr. Reid, Mrs. A. G. Studer and Mrs. H. E. Osmond will have charge of the Red Cross tea room on Friday afternoon of this week.

## AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. Harold Wiegand of Stettler was a visitor in town over Sunday.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a bazaar in the Jackson block on

If you have horses for sale see the French horse buyers at Olds November 11th.

Geo. Higgs who has been staying with Mr. Norman Clarke for the last three years leaves for his home in the Bahama Islands at the end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Davies of Edmonton, came down to attend the funeral of Mrs. Moyle last week and are staying over for a few days.

The basis of the proposed union of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches will be explained and discussed at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening next.

The W.C.T.U. will hold their next monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. R. LeBlanc on Tuesday, November 9th at 8 p.m. All ladies are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Junkin and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Reid, of Calgary, were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Liesemer and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Studer over Saturday and Sunday last.

See ad in another column about the French horse buyers who will be at Olds on November 11th.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. H. W. Chambers on Thursday afternoon November 11th. at 2 p.m. Paper "The Spirit of Christmas." Everybody is cordially invited. Question box.

Lee Swingle and Jim Shields joined the ranks of the Ford automobilists last week, each getting a brand new Ford car. Lee says he will be "Swingled" if he is going to be outdone by his older brothers who all have cars.

Miss Bauer, Milliner, wishes to announce that during the month of November she will have a big reduction sale on all trimmed hats. Call early and see them before they get picked over. Millinery store next door to Nixon the jeweler.

Mr. J. C. Ross, father of Dr. Ross the dentist, has received word of the sudden death of his brother A. P. Ross at his home at Cornwall, Ont., at the good old age of 84 years. Mr. A. P. Ross was an ex-M.P.P., being returned as member for the Cornwall constituency in the Ontario house in 1883. Before his election to the Ontario house he held the positions of Deputy Reeve and Mayor and was on the Cornwall Council Board for a good many years and was also a Superintendent of the Cornwall canal. Besides his brother, J. C., who lives here, he leaves four brothers and four sisters to mourn his loss, his wife and only daughter having died some years ago. Dr. D. O. McGuire, M. P., of Cornwall is a son-in-law of deceased.

(Continued on last page)

## BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE  
IN THIS COLUMN

**GIRL WANTED**—Girl wanted for housework. Apply to Pioneer Office or to Ghost Pine Creek store.

**HOUSE FOR RENT**—8 rooms; well, good barn and driving shed, in east Didsbury. Apply at the residence of I Herber.

**OVER 200** Briar Pipes, 200 Purses, Pocket Knives, Shaving Brushes, Etc. going at cost. Purcell's.

**THE** McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. are paying the highest cash price for oats. See them.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

**A Valuable Feature  
of a  
Joint Account**

opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons, is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

**T. W. Cuncannon, Manager**  
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

## W. S. Durrer

**Undertaker and  
Embalmer**

Phone 15 Didsbury, Alta.

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

**THE** sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

**Duties**—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

**Duties**—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.


W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B. — Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

The ordination of Rev. R. G. Edwards took place in the Baptist church on Tuesday evening. Several visiting ministers of the Baptist church being present to take part in the services.





**TAKE MY ADVICE**

Don't waste time on Inferior salves because they're a few cents cheaper. I have proved Zam-Buk best for Eczema, Piles, Skin Diseases, and Injuries. As a mother, you owe it to your family to use the best, that's Zam-Buk!

50c box. All Druggists and Stores.

**TRY ZAM-BUK THE HERBAL HEALER**

### War Material on Big Scale

Mill Produces 2,000 Miles of Khaki in One Week

The chief argument advanced by the enemies of compulsory military service is the danger of crippling the essential trades of Great Britain, and particularly the industries engaged in the manufacture of war material. An idea of the tremendous scale on which war equipment of every description is being manufactured in Great Britain is found in statistics relating to the textile industries in Leeds and other Yorkshire towns where mills big and small are working night and day to turn out huge quantities of khaki cloth not only for the British troops but for those of the allies as well. The belligerent troops are now taking to wearing khaki and the other allies are evidently doing the same. For French, Russian and Italian officers are often seen wearing khaki uniforms of the regulation type.

In one big mill in Yorkshire 2,000 miles of khaki, about fifty-six inches wide, is being woven, dyed and turned into 200,000 complete suits for soldiers in a week. When the war started how and where to get khaki and tailors to make it up into garments quickly enough to keep pace with recruiting and needs of the forces in the field was almost as serious a problem as that of inducing men to enlist. Both these problems, however, were solved with equal rapidity.

Peevish, pale, restless and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

#### Transportation of Wheat Crop

Arrangements to secure adequate facilities of transportation for the western wheat crop are in the hands of a committee of the government consisting of Sir George E. Foster and Hon. Messrs. Rogers, Burrell, Reid and Meighen.

It is anticipated that sufficient ocean tonnage will be available for the purpose and every effort is being made in that direction. The question of ocean rates, which are inordinately high, is also receiving attention. They showed an upward tendency before the war and the conditions which have since arisen including the scarcity of tonnage, have not operated to improve the situation.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"Why do you call your book of poems a saga?"

"Because everybody who reads it wants to fight me."

He (at 11:30 p.m.)—Well, misery loves company, you know.

She (stifling a yawn)—Not at this hour, I think.

**TYPHOID** is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy and harmlessness of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE FUTTER LABORATORY, BERNLEY, CALIF. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

### WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Deal with the Pioneer Company Organized and owned by farmers. Grain handled on consignment or on track. Absolute security, prompt returns.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD., 160 McDermott St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary

### AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR "The car that speaks for itself." CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO. LTD., Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

W. N. U. 1075

### Value of Oil Cake

Its Richness in Protein Makes it a Splendid Balance to Other Rations

Perhaps you are one who has never as yet acquired the oil cake habit. If so, the time when other feeds are dear, and when flax seed is comparatively cheap, ought to be a good time to make a start. That time is right now. Both beefmakers and milkmakers are feeling the force of the first of the two facts. For coarse grains high prices are available in spot cash. It is hard for dairymen or feeders to overlook this fact, and the evidences are plainly visible that they are not altogether.

Oil cake is worth its price as a food alone. But when it is considered that its richness in protein makes such a splendid balance to rations all too strongly inclined to run to the carbohydrate side of the table, the fact that with it as a balance these can be fed to far greater advantage makes it an economic factor, just like oil in the bearings of your machinery.

Added to this, oil cake or old process meal is a splendid tonic. Some feeds are inert, some are constipating, and others maintain an open condition of the digestive tract. Of the latter oil cake is the best. It will go a long way toward the realization of glossy coats, velvety skins and good general health.

Over and above all, oil meal is worth nearly its price as a producer of fertilizer. Our land needs some of its constituents, and often very badly. Now is a good time to make a profitable commencement of the oil cake habit. Order a ton to begin with, and when you have proven that it is a thing that you can't economically afford to do without, get a few of your neighbors in on it, and order a carlot.—Canadian Countryman.

**It Rubs Pain Away.**—There is no liniment so efficacious in overcoming pain as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The hand that rubs it in rubs the pain away and on this account there is no preparation that stands so high in public esteem. There is no surer pain killer procurable, as thousands can attest who have used it successfully in treating many ailments.

#### No Excuse For Apathy

We have victory within our grasp if every man in the British empire will devote his whole energies to war service. That service can be rendered in a multitude of ways; there is none who cannot do something; yet after a year of war we find scores of men offering the feeblest of excuses for their self-indulgence and apathy. Now apathy leads to only one end in a war of this character. Reflection on the lessons of the past year constitutes a clarion call to service and sacrifice, and yet further service and sacrifice. If any man hangs back let him ask what the German he affects to condemn is doing. For this war can be won, and won within reasonable time. But it can be won only by the British empire and the devotion of the whole resources of the British empire to this one supreme purpose.—Times of India.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

#### Only More Horrible

A Philadelphia school teacher has lately been instructing her pupils in Grecian mythology. It is the plan to have the children read the tales aloud, and the next day recount them in their own language. One lad, to whom was given the assignment to render in his own language the story of the Gorgons, did so in these terms: "The Gorgons were three sisters that lived in the Islands of Hesperides, somewhere in the Indian ocean. They had long snakes for hair, tusks for teeth, and claws for nails, and they looked like women, only more horrible."

#### War and Manhood

"The evil effect of war on a nation's manhood has been revealed in a remarkable manner by the Japanese conscription system," says the Japan Magazine, published in Tokio. "It is now just twenty years since the war with China, and the males born that year now come of age for army service. After an exhaustive examination of the physical condition of the young men born in that year it has been discovered that they do not compare favorably with those born either before or after the war. The very extraordinary decrease in the number of recruits fit for conscription this year, as compared with all other years since the war with China, shows a distinct effect on the birth rate due to war. As to physical condition, it is found that this year only thirteen per cent of the recruits come up to the highest standard of physical excellence required by the army, whereas in ordinary years the percentage is about forty-two."

#### The Only Way

"What a lively baby!" said Brannigan. "Have ye had his picture took yet?"

"Not yet," said his proud father. "I've tried to, but after an hour's lost labor the photographer advised us to go to a movin' picture studio!"


"This picture," said the artist, "is my masterpiece."

"You told me last month it was a pot boiler."

"I thought so. But a pot boiler is something you paint merely to sell. I can't sell it."

"Do you think your boy will leave footprints on the sands of time?"

"He'd leave 'em anywhere. Just look at that carpet."



**MOONEY'S PERFECTION CREAM SODAS**

**YOU'LL HAVE LESS WORK AND MORE PLAY IF YOU TRY THE MOONEY WAY**

The **MOONEY** way means more biscuits, less home cooking: Because **MOONEY'S BISCUITS** are fresh enough and appetizing enough to take the place of the product of your own oven. For the daily meal you'll like

**MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS**

They're the crispest, creamiest, most delicious soda biscuits ever produced and they're made in Winnipeg. A Western biscuit for Western people.

In air-tight packages or sealed tins.

**LET MOONEY DO IT**

### Our Navy and the Submarines

The navy has not astonished its organizers; it has merely revealed the resource and adaptability they knew it to possess. The devices used against the submarines are of its devising; they have been wonderfully clever, varied and successful, almost completely so against the smaller boats. They can not, of course, be mentioned; but their effect has been to make the daring captains and crews of the submarines more afraid of our navy and what it can do than is the navy of the submarines. When the war began there was one chief foe of these vessels. Now there are many, as dark and elusive as they. A great secret sea-war has been carried on, much to our advantage.—The Nation (London).

"You say that you were the only man at the summer resort?"

"Yes."

"How about the one who kept the hotel?"

"He was a shark."

"Did you speak to father about me, Arthur?"

"Yes, I did, dear, and he agreed with me heartily."

"Then he said I might marry you?"

"Why—or no, I didn't quite get to the point of asking him that. I just said you were a fine girl."

The taxation of salt as a source of national revenue is common to many countries. There are ten countries in the world, namely, Austria-Hungary, China, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Roumania, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey where government salt monopoly prevails.

"Did she thank you for the seat?"

"No; but as she settled down in it she begged me not to rise."

### PERSONAL.

St. Catharines, Ont.—"Two years ago I was in a very nervous, generally run-down condition, so that I awoke in the morning more tired than when I retired. The doctors thought I had heart trouble and treated me for it but I got no benefit. I heard of Dr. Pierce's remedy through a friend who had been to your Invalids' Hotel for an operation (which proved entirely successful) and I at once got the Favorite Prescription."

I took three bottles altogether and at the end of three weeks I felt entirely cured and have been well and strong since, without a single bad spell. I stopped taking it about three months ago and am glad to tell any one how splendidly your medicine has healed me."—Mrs. John Lewis, 53 Niagara St., St. Catharines, Ont.

The mighty restorative power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription speedily caused all womanly troubles to disappear and brings back health and strength to nervous, irritable and exhausted women. It is a wonderful prescription prepared only from nature's roots and herbs with no alcohol to falsely stimulate and no narcotic to wreck the nerves. It banishes pain, headache, backache, low spirits, hot flashes, worry and sleeplessness surely and without loss of time.

Get it now! All druggists.

A Great Book Every Woman Should Have. Over a million copies of the "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" are now in the hands of the people. It is a book that everyone should have and read in case of accident or sickness.

Send fifty cents or stamps to Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose this notice and you will receive by return mail, all charges and customs duty prepaid, this valuable book.

### Alberta Dairy Industry

Seven Million Pounds of Creamery Butter in One Year

The wealth of the province can no longer be measured by the bushels of grain that are grown nor yet by the number of cattle that are on the ranges, for there is another factor which enters very largely into the agricultural prosperity of the country, and that is the dairy industry. A report from Edmonton. To doubt this is to fly in the face of facts and figures, for last year there was manufactured in the province of Alberta over five millions of pounds of butter, and this year the output of butter from the 56 odd creameries will reach the seven million pounds mark. This does not, of course, take into consideration the amount of dairy butter that is daily marketed in the different towns and cities throughout the province, nor does it take into consideration the value of cheese manufactured in the district, which in every year amounts to a considerable sum.

A fair average price for butter is 25 cents a pound, and figured on this basis the output of this year represents a large sum of money, more than most people would imagine is being made by the farmers in this one branch of the agricultural industry.

Miller's Worm Powders will drive worms from the system without injury to the child. The powders are so easy to take that the most delicate stomach can assimilate them and welcome them as speedy easers of pain, because they promptly kill the worms that cause the pain, and thus the suffering of the child is relieved. With so sterling a remedy at hand no child should suffer an hour from worms.

#### Lowered German Flag

A characteristic story of British foolhardiness is told with regard to a square in a French village during the three days of the German occupation.

In one corner a flagstaff had been erected, and from it the German flag was flying. Two sentries were posted about a hundred yards apart, each about the same distance from the flagstaff. Stopping at the flagstaff they lowered the German colors and hoisted in their place the Union Jack. Then, with the stolen flag as a trophy they dashed off again.

And the German sentries, only a hundred yards away never noticed what was happening.

#### Aeroplane Wood Rangers

Forest fires in the woods of northern Wisconsin are now hunted by an airman who travels in a flying boat. Heretofore the view a ranger had of the surrounding forest was limited to that given from the top of a 60 foot tower. The airman recently discovered a fire 30 miles away and gave its location and extent accurately. An additional advantage of the flying boat is that it can reach the scene of a fire within a few minutes where hours would be required by the forest ranger using ordinary means of travel.

Two ancient cannon balls were dug up recently by British soldiers when trench digging near Ypres. One weighs between 25 and 26 pounds, and the other just over 3 pounds. It is thought that both cannon balls are the relics of one of the numerous sieges of Ypres, which has had more than its share of bombardment. The last siege was in 1794, when the French took the town from the Austrians in a few days.

Artist's wife (during quarrel)—You were quite obscure before I married you.

Artist—You didn't have any trouble in finding me.

### No Virtue in Radium

Not Yet Proved of Great Value as a Fertilizer

Radium is one of the newest fertilizers on the market, and, as yet, little is known by the general public as to its real value though much has been said and written concerning it. At the Illinois Station it was tried out on corn and soy beans and found wanting in both cases. Out of 24 average results only 50 per cent favored the radium. In all classes the average variation from the check or unfertilized plant was so slight and so evenly distributed for and against "as to lead only to the conclusion that radium applied at a cost of \$1.00 or \$100, per acre produced no effect upon the crop yields either the first or second season."

The experimenters at the Illinois Station claim that even if the radium fertilizer were to increase the crop yields "the effect would be that of a stimulant and the increase would be secured at the expense of the soil. Thus the soil would not be enriched in fertility, but actually impoverished by such treatment."

This year it is being tested out at the Ontario Agricultural College, but it is too soon yet to get definite information from this source. From present indications, however, it may prove of some value. Until its actual value has been determined we would advise the farmer to buy what he knows to be good.—Family Herald, Montreal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

"You must learn to feed your families scientifically, my dear women," said the food lecturer. "Certain articles of diet develop certain qualities."


"Then," asked a little woman in the audience, "would you advise against giving a quick-tempered husband a hasty pudding?"

"Some men have no hearts," said the tramp. "I've been a-tellin' that fellow I am so dead broke that I have to sleep on doors."

"Didn't that fetch him?"

"Now, He told me he was a-doin' the same thing, and had to pay the doctor for tellin' him to do it."

Minut Stock Promoter—Where can I hide? The police are coming! Chief Clerk—Get into the card index card case. I defy anyone to find anything in there.



**NERVOUS HEADACHE**

Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food**



# WHAT CAPTURE OF DARDANELLES WOULD MEAN TO CAUSE OF ALLIES

## DESTROY GERMANY'S HOPE OF COLONIAL EMPIRE

Greater than any Colony Germany has Lost in the Great Part of Asia Minor where she had Intended to Build a Second Germany with the Assistance of Turkey

Writing in New York Tribune, Mr. Frank D. Simonds says that at Constantinople as at Quebec a great empire and a magnificent colonial dream are at stake; the German place in the sun is being lost or won. The struggle upon the Gallipoli Peninsula, in so far as its immediate strategic results are concerned, is pretty generally understood. All men know, for instance, that if the Allies force the Narrows, and permit warships to appear before Constantinople, the way will be open for Russia's huge accumulation of grain to reach its market; and it will be possible for Russia freely to import the munitions so desperately needed. So far as Russia's campaign is concerned, the fighting at the Dardanelles is of the most tremendous importance. It is important, too, as solving the Balkan question. Greece will be rendered a negligible quantity with the allies in Constantinople. Bulgaria and Roumania will have to make their terms with the masters of Byzantine. Turkey will be put out of the fighting. The whole strength of the allies can be concentrated upon Germany and Austria.

But, as Mr. Simonds points out, important, and indeed vital, so far as this war is concerned, as will be the results of the fighting in the Gallipoli peninsula, where the Turk is fighting with his back to the wall, just as the point where he first entered Europe more than five centuries ago, they are more important still, in that upon the battle depends Germany's dream of colonial empire. It is true that the British navy and British and French soldiers have already wrested from Germany all her colonies. Her flag flies today nowhere but in Europe. But greater than any colony she has lost is that great part of Asia Minor where she had intended building up a second Germany with the assistance of Turkey. It is true that she has not yet grasped the prize. If Constantinople falls she can never grasp it. She will be forever doomed to remain a central European power with not a square mile of colonial empire.

It is only in the past forty years that Germany has had the opportunity of acquiring colonies. By the time the German confederacy had been established as an empire, and she looked abroad, she found that practically all the rich territories of the world had passed to some other power, chiefly to Britain or France. Her expansion upon this continent was barred by the Monroe Doctrine, which she had never accepted, but

which she has feared to challenge. There was one great field, however, in which, granted certain conditions, she need fear no rival, and that was Asia Minor, once the centre of prosperity and civilization, but now almost a desert, though rich in all the possibilities of industrial and commercial life. It was and is part of Turkey; but Turkey alone could not hold it against Germany. The first step, then, was to alienate Turkey from what European friends she had, to become her champion for a time, obtain necessary concessions, and then when the moment arrived, to destroy Turkish authority in the great colonial empire she meant to build up.

In a very few years the preliminary moves had been made, and with the greatest success Germany became the favored friend at Constantinople. Turkey turned from Britain, and, assured of Germany's support, ceased to fear Russia. Germany encouraged misrule in Macedonia, meaning one day to establish her own order there. She stood staunchly by Turkey in her persecutions of Serbs and Bulgars. In 1908 her plans were threatened by the Young Turk movement, but arrangements satisfactory to both parties were made and Enver Pasha, the leader of the Young Turks, became a German agent. The war between Italy and Turkey, however, which Germany tried hard to prevent, was a more serious blow, not because Italy acquired Tripoli, but because Turkey's military weakness was revealed to the Balkan States.

They made war upon Turkey, and almost succeeded in driving her out of Europe. German diplomacy, however, averted this crisis, and succeeded in making trouble among the Balkan powers, with the result that Bulgaria fought Greece and Serbia, with disastrous results. The war had not the ending Germany expected, for Serbia emerged stronger than ever, and Serbia was the real barrier between Austrian territory and Turkish territory through which Germany had planned to run her famous Baghdad railway, for which she had already secured concessions. There can be little doubt that one of the chief reasons why Germany urged Austria forward against Serbia was her determination to have Serbia made a mere vassal state, so that the railway to Turkey could pass through Serbian territory. If Constantinople is lost to the Turk, then Asia Minor is lost for all time to Germany, and her last hope of a colonial empire is crushed.

## Asks for Comforts

The National Service Committee Receives Important Announcement

The national service committee, the executive body of all nationally organized women's societies in Canada, and under whose direction the collection of comforts for the troops overseas has been placed, has received an important announcement from the Canadian war contingent association in London. The message was contemplating the formation of a central organization for co-ordinating the work of various societies to the British troops. Meanwhile the war office recommended the women of Canada, as with other portions of the empire, to concentrate on the following garments:

Mufflers, 58 inches long, 10 inches wide, gray, khaki or heather mixture. Mitts, 8 inches long, short thumb, no fingers, stitches being cast off at the knuckles.

Socks, always essential, the leg at least 12 inches long, the foot 11 inches.

## This Seems the Worst

Culmination of Inhumanity and Stupidity

By what process of reasoning can the Germans conceive that by murdering powerless non-combatants by Zeppelin night attacks on cities they can conquer a spirited and brave foe?

Would it not be common sense to believe that such attacks would stir all the virile blood in the most sluggish shirker of military duty and prompt every Briton to rally to the defence of his children and women-kind, no matter how indifferent he might be to any military enterprise in which the government of his country chose to embark?

Of all the stupid as well as inhuman things that the Germans have done during the past year this seems the worst.—New York Sun.

The naval service department received word that the men taken north on the schooner Burleigh had completed the foundation work for the wireless station on Munsell Island, in the northeastern part of Hudson Bay, and also the erection of buildings to house the larger gang who will erect the wireless station at Fort Nelson and by the spring of 1917 will be ready to aid vessels sailing in and out of the bay. Another wireless station will also be erected on Hudson Straits.

## Acts of Kindness

Rewards go to People Who Do Their Work Just a Little Bit Better Than is Expected

Miss Florence Moberly, a trained nurse, faithfully attended the Rev. Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia, and later was equally kind in nursing Mrs. Batterson. Now comes the reward of \$60,000, which is left to her by the will of the clergyman's wife. Not every act of kindness has a spot cash value of that extent, but it gets its pay large or small in some coin quite as good as gold.

A modest railroad brakeman aided an elderly lady from a train, and she was so pleased by the kindness that she told her son about him. The son happened to be H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, and the young railroadman was lifted from one place to another until he became an important man in the business world. A street railway conductor in Philadelphia won a notable promotion and an increase of 200 per cent. in pay who was powerful enough to help the poor man who had helped him. A Philadelphia bank president says that the courtesy of minor employees brought to his bank a new depositor with \$100,000.

The rule of life is everywhere the same. All the rewards go to the men and women who do their work just a little bit better than is expected of them. Nobody pays anybody anything for an act of insolence or discourtesy or ill-service. "You may insult me, but don't insult a customer," said the head of a great business, to an elevator boy who displayed more rudeness than tact to his unknown employer. So that \$60,000 reward for faithful nursing is only notable by the size of the appreciation, not in the quality of it.

## First Ascent of Mt. Geikie

Dr. Andrew J. Gilmour announced, on returning from Alberta and British Columbia, that he and Prof. Edward W. D. Holway, of the department of botany of the University of Minnesota, had climbed to the summit of Mount Geikie, in Alberta.

It was asserted that they were the first to attain the summit of that mountain, 11,016 feet high.

The final ascent was made on Aug. 5, Dr. Gilmour said. The physician added that 5,000 feet of the way was up a nearly sheer wall of ice and snow, in which the explorers had to cut steps.

Both Dr. Gilmour and Prof. Holway are members of the Canadian Alpine club and the American Alpine club.

## To Promote Peace

Ford Planning a Submarine That Would End All Wars

When Henry Ford of Detroit has his conference with Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, in Washington, he has a great surprise in store for armament makers. Mr. Ford announces that he has plans for a new submarine "fish" that will out-point anything now known and cost less than one per cent. as much as a dreadnought.

"It would be no trick at all to build a submarine one-fourth of the size of those now in use that could carry a pill at the end of a pole with sufficient explosive power to hoist the mightiest dreadnought ever built out of the sea—and I'm going to tell Secretary Daniels so when I see him," said Mr. Ford.

"And the best part of it is that these new submarines would cost only a fraction of what the present ones cost and only a fraction of one per cent. of what our latest dreadnoughts will cost.

"Submarines equipped with gasoline engines for their entire motive power can be made to weigh a quarter of what the present ones do. They can be made to be propelled and guided, not only from side to side, but up and down in the water, entirely by their own power. They can be made to swim around with as much freedom of motion as a fish.

"The submarines of which I speak are coming as sure as fate if the nations refuse to disarm. If we don't make the new boats first, some other country is going to. As soon as one nation has them perfected the other nations are going to find out about them and make them too.

"I believe that the greatest agency in bringing about peace is education. But if the time ever comes when they are needed, these submarines will themselves exert a wonderful influence in procuring disarmament.

"They will immediately make our \$15,000,000 battleships obsolete. There will be no use in putting millions in ships that can't stand up against a terror of the deep that costs only a few thousand dollars. With the explosives that can be obtained the loss of life will be so appalling that the very terror of it will be an influence for peace.

"And, best of all, they will cost so little to make that it will hardly pay the people who now demand war for the sake of commercial profit and they will be forced to forget war and go into peaceful pursuits in order to make a living. When the profit in money is taken for war, desire for it will be greatly lessened."

Mr. Ford refused to disclose just what sort of an engine he believed could be installed in a submarine to give the power he promised outside of the fact that it was a gasoline motor.

## The Unsuccessful Farmer

Staking All On One Line of Production is Poor Business Policy

A few days ago, we won't say whether it was here or in a neighboring town, a banker was standing in a general store and watched a farmer walk in and buy 50 cents worth of navy beans, \$1.00 worth of salt meat and three cans of corn. In a social conversation which followed the banker asked the farmer how long he had lived upon the farm he is now cultivating, and was informed that he had been there three years.

During that afternoon the editor and the banker were enjoying a social visit at the bank when the same farmer walked in and wanted to borrow \$50. The banker informed him that business conditions were such that he would be unable to accommodate him. The farmer had scarcely gotten out of sight when he walked another farmer and applied for a loan of \$100, which he received almost immediately.

This aroused the curiosity of the editor and he asked the banker for an explanation. He recited to us his observations of the foreman down in the store and said: "No man is a safe financial risk who will stay on one farm three years and then buy navy beans, canned corn and salt meat to make his fourth crop on."—Exchange.

This gives us food for thought. Many of our farmers when they get into a special line of production forget that at the same time they might be producing the necessities of life without additional expense. The ranchers in the wheat sections of the west for a time produced practically nothing but wheat. Gradually, however, they realized that the buying of vegetables, fruits and meats was running away with a large percentage of the profits. In some of the dairy districts farmers sell milk, and buy meat from the butcher, bread from the baker and fruit from the storekeeper. Of course not all of them do but the practice is not uncommon. The reason of it is in the majority of cases that they have not stopped to think what it means. It is an undisputed fact that practically all the food can be and should be produced at home, but usually the farmer who makes a business of producing some special crop becomes a buyer of nearly everything else.—Montreal Family Herald.

## The Teutonic Herod

The London Express, commenting upon former Zeppelin raids, says: "A little English child is of more value to us than the whole black brood of the Hohenzollerns, and our rulers should find courage to state definitely that Great Britain will not rest until the Teutonic Herod is tried and punished for the killing of English babies."—Victoria Times.

# ONLY WAY TO PEACE OF WORLD IS ABSOLUTE DEFEAT OF GERMANY

## DEMOCRACY OR MILITARY AUTOCRACY THE ISSUE

Yale University Professor Tells Americans that the Allies are Fighting for Principles of Freedom, and Waging War Against the Defenders of the Divine Right of Kings

In the opinion of Prof. George Trumbull Ladd of Yale there is only one possible way in which peace can come to the earth, and that is by the absolute overthrow of Germany. Writing in the New York Times he says: "The triumph of the Teutonic allies, or even a drawn battle between the two mighty forces ranged on the two sides of the supreme issue, would not bring peace to Europe or to the United States, or peace and good-will among the nations of the earth. For the temporary defeat or half defeat of the cause of independent nationalism and of democratic representative government cannot avail for their being permanently defeated. The cause of an autocracy supported by an armed force under the control of a divinely appointed war lord cannot be ultimately in the ascendancy. There will be war in the heaven and war on the earth until this supreme issue is settled."

Prof. Ladd believes that the people of the United States have not yet thoroughly grasped the fact that the allies are fighting for exactly these principles to which the United States was dedicated. They are fighting for government of the people for the people by the people. They are waging war against the defenders of the divine right of kings. If the theory of the divine right of the kaiser to do whatever he pleased with the power with which he is invested, and answer to no one but God for his actions, were to triumph in Europe, how long would it be before an effort would be made to extend the theory to other parts of the world? The Monroe Doctrine, in the opinion of Prof. Ladd, would be laughed at; the integrity of China would disappear; Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland would probably follow Belgium into the Prussian maw; independence would be crushed in the Balkans, and Turkey would be given a free hand for further massacres.

For these reasons the sympathies of the people of the United States, and if need be their activities, as Prof. Ladd asserts, ought to be unanimously with the enemies of Germany. He reminds German-Americans that, while it is now true that Germany is fighting for her life just as certainly as is Belgium and every other belligerent country this was not true of her before the war began. A claim to this effect was both hypocritical and false. Not only was Ger-

many rapidly expanding, but she was expanding largely through the efforts of the very power to which she ascribed a murderous jealousy namely, Great Britain, for it was Britain that cleared the seas of the world of pirates, opened scores of free ports all over the surface of the earth and took the lead of all the other nations in extending commerce under the principle of the open door and free, or at worst, fair trade.

Prof. Ladd says that the issue of vastly more importance to the United States than any other issue that can arise in the war is: "Whether a representative democracy or a military autocracy shall be dominant in Europe and the Near East, and so most aggressive over the whole civilized world; whether the national existence of the weak shall be defended or mighty empires shall trample them under feet." He rebukes those citizens who think the interests of the cotton growers of the South, the interests of the beef packers and agriculturists in the west, and the interests of the importers of New York are worth considering when compared to the one great issue. He reminds them, too, how "savagely and shamelessly some of these same interests swindled the American government during the stress of the comparatively insignificant and causeless war with Spain."

After warning the people of the United States of the great peril that a Teutonic triumph would bring to their doorstep, he calls attention to another grave danger, that presented by the German-Americans, who are hoping for a German victory, and doing everything in their power to bring it about. Their propaganda means that they have become American citizens without any idea of the obligations thereby imposed upon them; that they do not understand the basic principles of government to which the United States is dedicated. These men, however signally they have failed in swinging American public opinion toward Germany, Austria and Turkey, nevertheless constitute a grave danger to American institutions, especially since they have banded themselves together avowedly for political purposes. The danger from them will not immediately disappear with the defeat of Germany, and they may yet bring great trouble to land of their adoption.

## Constantinople Streets

Cosmopolitan in Every Sense Are the Scenes in This Eastern City

There are probably few cities which have been oftener described than Constantinople, a city which has appealed to so many different tastes. In "World Pictures," Mortimer Menpes' daughter Dorothy, speaks of its streets as her delight. "They literally tempt," she says, "with color; the wares were bright, the sellers were bright, the buyers were bright, and the sun shone down brightly."

"Water carriers, oil-carriers, soldiers, policemen, women muffled to the chin, black slaves, Turkish gentlemen dressed in black European clothes with fezes ranging from new crimson color to weather-beaten lobster shade, thronged the dark narrow streets or rather lanes. On either side were the regular Turkish shops, little low cupboards with slanting slabs on which the bath towels, slippers, daggers, silk goods and the usual rubbishy stock in trade were displayed."

"Then there are streets filled with men of a totally different stamp, there are the workers, patient and industrious. Gold beaters, carpenters, jewelers, fox-makers tinkers, tailors and candle stick makers, all hard at work. Here I spent most of my time for the atmosphere of the hammer and anvil were more congenial to my mind than the close scented air of the bazaars."

## From South Africa to Fight

Men of Both's Army Cannot Wait For Enlistment Overseas

"A bottle of water and three biscuits daily composed the rations served out to Botha's army in the recent campaign," says a young English Dutch trooper encountered by a London correspondent. Having gone through the German-African campaign in safety, he and a party of comrades have come to England at their own expense to enlist for Flanders, being too impatient to wait for the contingent which is to be raised by South Africa. The young troopers anticipate that General Louis Botha will be given a close run in the elections by Hertzog. They believe the latter to be loyal, but say he is very jealous of internal autonomy for South Africa. "The intense enthusiasm of the overseas people is exemplified by the fact that this young trooper's family has already lost a father, killed in German-Africa, a son wounded at the Dardanelles and a daughter lost on the Lusitania, yet the mother who accompanied her son to England, is quite willing that he should enlist again."

## To Raise Recruits

More Attention to be Paid to Recruiting in the Smaller Places

Major-General Hughes has announced that he is considering a new plan in connection with recruiting this winter, the effect of which would be to give the young man in smaller centres a better opportunity to offer his services. The minister first pointed out that the original call was for 20,000 men. This was increased to thirty, seventy-five, one hundred and ten, and finally to one hundred and fifty thousand men. These have been practically all raised, the majority in the larger centres.

If authorization is given to increase this number, the minister stated, more attention will be paid than in the past to the towns and villages of Canada. If twenty men or more volunteer in a village or small community they will be trained and billeted in the locality throughout the winter. In villages and towns of one thousand and over, fifty men will have to volunteer before arrangements are made for them to be trained and billeted at home. In towns around four thousand one hundred must enlist in order to receive their training in the home community while larger towns will be expected to raise a whole company, or one hundred and fifty men, before the same privilege is extended. The minister is at present hard at work on this plan and will probably be in a position to make a more definite announcement in the course of a short time.

## France and Neutral Nations

In October last year the Bulletin de l'Alliance Française was started for the special purpose of counteracting some of the German inventions which had been sedulously circulated in neutral countries. Ten thousand copies of the paper were mailed every fortnight during the first month of its publication, and since that date the number has risen to 200,000 copies. They are sent chiefly to private persons and institutions which have requested to be kept in touch with the French view of events. In November the paper was brought out in French and Spanish solely, since then it has been found necessary to publish it in Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Portuguese, German, Swedish, Italian and English. Among the subscribers to the funds of the publication are President Poincaré, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Academy of Natural Science and many other public bodies and private individuals.

An 18 inch torpedo ordinarily contains about 133 pounds of gun cotton. Larger torpedoes contain up to 200 pounds of the explosive.



## An Aim For Better Stock

High Quality Obtained Only by Long and Careful Selection

The successful stockman of today is the one who realizes that careful breeding is the underlying principle in the production of good stock. He realizes that success in breeding depends on his appreciation of this principle. Upon the combination of desirable characteristics rests improvement in live stock, as well as any other industry.

The breeding of animals is quite similar to manufacturing; if we wanted an excellent class of goods, we would not think of using poor material, but would use the best obtainable. The quality of the product is governed by the quality of the material used, provided that all other things are equal. Therefore if the farmer wants good stock, he will have to use good sires and dams. The indiscriminate breeding of animals, without thought as to their strong or weak points, is what is keeping the average standard of the stock in this country so low.

It is believed by some people the high producers can be obtained from average cows, but practically all the champion producers are the results of long and careful selection. Occasionally a good animal is obtained from mediocre stock, but it just "happens." Such an animal may, but probably will not, transmit her good qualities to her offspring. Do not waste time hoping to get something good from mediocre stock! It does not pay. One well known breeder has said that a farmer who uses a scrub bull in his herd has about as much chance of getting a good calf as a boy would of getting a red marble by closing his eyes and inserting his hand into a two bushel bag of marbles, in which there was expected to be one red one. This is very true. The sire has a profusion of good and bad qualities, so has the dam. What will the offspring be if both are weak in the same respect?

It does not matter about the good qualities if the weak ones are very prominent. The Law of Reversion plays a prominent part. This is the act of degenerating rather than improving. Therefore if stock is to be improved, careful selection must be exercised at all times.

Suppose a breeder had selected some stock of good strains, and mated those with the most desirable points, at the same time eliminating those of undesirable qualities. If he kept this up for, say, twenty-five years, and then took one from his own herd and mated it with a suitable one from another herd built up in the same way, would he not stand a much better chance of getting a first class animal than if he mated two scrub animals picked at random? It stands to reason that stock selected as above would have all the good qualities with a minimum of the poor ones.

Canada has the opportunity to become a great stock-producing country, but to be so the farmer must construct his stock; he must select carefully. If he starts with the best that can be obtained, he will soon have better. If he preserves the good qualities and discards the bad, he is continually lessening the possibility of the poor points showing up, and thus decreases the chance of getting poor progeny. Like bagels like, so by careful selection, a prize-winning herd can be soon built up.

### Artificial Preservatives

There are powders that are sold under various trade names to be used by the housekeeper as preservatives. The directions generally say to fill the jars with fruit or vegetables, as the case may be, cover with water, and add a teaspoonful of the powder. The ease of this method is very attractive. Other housekeepers have been known to use salicylic acid and boric acid for the same purpose. Indeed, a growing use of these preservatives has been noted, which calls for a warning.

Though it is true that these acids, either under a trade name or under their own name, retard the decay of the food canned, it is pointed out by experts that their use may be attended by serious disturbances of health. Derangement of digestion is one of the evils resultant from such acids, and their extensive use can lead to grave dangers.

Artificial preservatives are not necessary; fruits and vegetables may be kept indefinitely if sterilized by heat and properly sealed. There is, therefore, no excuse for running the risk of endangering health in the use of preservatives which also encourage unsanitation and careless work in canning, as reliance is then placed on the preserving compound rather than on careful work.

### No Warships on the Lakes

The United States, Canada and Great Britain have been spared millions of expense by this treaty. Good feeling also has been promoted by it. As long as Canada is a part of the British empire, what reason can be urged in favor of covering the lakes with armed vessels? The treaty is not only in force, but popular. Both nations consider it solemnly binding. And that is all that needs to be said about it.—Providence Journal.

Introduced into Bohemia ten years ago, the American muskrat has spread over a wide area and now is regarded as a serious pest, the government advocating the destruction of the animals wherever found.

It takes but three-tenths of a second for an electric signal to pass over the 2,700 miles of an Atlantic cable.

## Important Finds are Made

Noted American Geographer Points Out Notable Features of Stefansson's Work

Cyrus C. Adams, president of the Association of American Geographers, declared in a statement that Stefansson's new land lies 100 miles to the north of Prince Patrick Island, and that the most southerly part of the land which the explorer visited is considerably to the east of the most eastward extension of Prince Patrick Island.

Mr. Adams said the most northern part of the new land, as far as Stefansson saw it, appears to be farther north than any other land in the great Parry Archipelago, to the north of the American continent. Mr. Adams expressed the opinion that the land discovered by Stefansson rises from the continental shelf in shallow waters that surround the Parry Archipelago, and that its discovery shows that this part of the Arctic Ocean is comparatively shallow.

Mr. Adams also pointed out that another notable achievement was Stefansson's completion of the charting of the northeast coast of Prince Patrick Island. There was a stretch of some 50 miles of this coast line which had not been covered in previous surveys, but the gap has now been filled.

Burt M. McConnell, secretary to Vilhjalm Stefansson, who accompanied the explorer on the Karluk, and was with him on April 7, 1914, when Stefansson started into the unexplored north with his two companions, declared that he was sure his expedition's leader would win his goal, and that he never lost hope of hearing from him.

"The trip Stefansson made over the ice to Banks Island is the most wonderful in Arctic history," Mr. McConnell said. "That he returned is a miracle, nothing more or less. I always have contended that Stefansson and his two companions were alive, but when both the Polar Bear and Belvedere returned from Banks Island in the summer of 1914 with no news of the three explorers I thought they still must be on the sea ice, so I came down to civilization to organize a relief expedition."

### Another Gibraltar

Islands That Control the Dardanelles Entrance

A contest for the possession of Rabbit, Imbros, Tenedos and Lemnos Islands is bound to be one of the principal features of the peace negotiations marking the end of the European war, according to a neutral diplomat at Constantinople. The informant would not have his name mentioned, but he is a man who is considered here as thoroughly conversant with affairs in Russia.

"One has but to look at the map to realize that the power installed upon the islands of Imbros, Lemnos, Tenedos and the group known as the Rabbit Islands will be the master of the Dardanelles and the approaches to them," said he. "That power at present is Great Britain. It is not for me to say what the Russian government thinks of seeing Great Britain in possession of such a splendid Gibraltar. I know, however, that the Russian government has already seriously considered that possibility, and on two occasions sounded the British government as to what its intentions were. What the reply was I do not know."

Up to last October the islands, with the exception of the Rabbit group, had been provisionally occupied by Greece by virtue of the Treaty of London. They are of great strategic importance owing to their location and proximity to the entrance of the Dardanelles. In addition to controlling the approaches to the strait, the islands also command the adjacent Levant and European coast lines.

The largest of the Rabbit Islands is only nine and a half English miles from the Dardanelles entrance and about five miles from Yenikoi, on the Anatolian coast. It consists of a single, low hill, which is said to be excellently suited as the site of a large number of coast batteries. On the southern coast of the island a harbor and base for small war craft such as submarines, torpedo boats and destroyers, could be easily established. With the great range of modern guns, entry into and exit from the Dardanelles could be controlled without difficulty from this position. A range of nine and a half miles insures effective fire. The forts at Kum Kaleh and Sedul Bahr could be bombarded by batteries on Rabbit Island.

### Neutrality a Moral Impossibility

America has already learned the moral impossibility of maintaining neutrality when half the world is fighting a cause in which the people of the United States are vitally interested. This country is not and never has been neutral. From the moment when Germany ruthlessly started to hack her way through neutral Belgium the hopes and sympathies of the vast majority of the people of the United States have been with the allies.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

### Solve U.S. Problem of Dye Stuff

The discovery of a process by which dye stuff materials can be manufactured from crude American products was announced in New York by Dr. Thos. H. Norton of the department of commerce, after a series of conferences with representatives of a corporation by which it is controlled. Although the character of this process was not divulged, Dr. Norton declared it probably would solve the problem confronting American manufacturers who were unable to obtain the normal supply from Germany during war times.

## Italy's Alpine Troops

Firing From Swinging Rope, Soldier Routes the Enemy

Italy's Alpine troops, mountain artillery and several regiments of Bersaglieri (sharpshooters) are apparently bearing the brunt of the war with Austria.

These troops have since the beginning of the war been occupying strategic positions, generally the peaks of almost inaccessible mountains dominating the enemy's forts and entrenched camps, hauling up guns and holding these positions against the repeated attacks of the Austrians who are striving to open a way toward a possible future invasion of Italy.

Scarcely any details are available about their hard fighting up in the mountains where the snow is several feet deep and no eye-witnesses are present.

A company of Alpini was on the march at night along a mountain path striking a valley 200 feet below. The path was narrow and a false step meant death. The men marched carefully and slowly in Indian file and kept well in from the edge. The officer who marched in front when the path widened ordered the men to halt and lie down for an hour's rest. The Alpini accordingly rolled themselves up in their blankets and settled to sleep when a dull muffled noise was heard coming up from the valley.

Three or four Alpini understood at once what it meant. The Austrians down in the valley were mining the path from below in the hope of blowing up the force. They looked down the precipice, but could not see anything. It was pitch dark. Still the noise continued. The Alpini hit on a plan at once and the officer approved it.

One of them, a knife in his mouth and a rifle in his hand, was let down the ledge tied to a rope. When he saw the shadows of the Austrians working on the rock he fired at a distance of less than 10 yards. The Austrians fled under cover and then opened fire against the man dangling from the rope, but his comrades hauled him to safety. When the Alpini explored the valley next morning they found three Austrians killed and their dynamite charge they were preparing.

### Scientific Surgery Saving Wounded

The one encouraging feature of the war news that probably will constitute a special memorial in the history of the present conflict is the statistics of the number of wounded who recover if once they are placed in a position to obtain the benefit of surgical measures. Infection prevails in army wounds. Antiseptics have been found unavailing to a great degree except for superficial wounds, but the advance in bacteriological pathology has made some very potent remedies available.

Sir Almroth Wright, to whom modern medicine owes so much for the discovery of remedial reactions within the body to bacterial toxic processes, recently received one of the prizes of the French Academy because of the magnificent effects noted from these newly discovered curative principles in the present war. French surgeons have now followed up his discovery by the invention of a polyvalent serum that is eminently life saving.

The reports from both sides in the western war area seem to indicate that by far the greater part of the wounded not only recover but actually return to service. For some months the ratio of such recoveries to deaths has been nearly as high as eight to two. The statistics of the surgical history of the war is to be one of the most valuable contributions to the story of human experience with infected wounds.—New York Herald.

### Sent Him Home to See His Mother

The kindness and human side of Lord Kitchener are shown by the following incident, says the London Standard:

The aged mother of Corporal W. Bickerton, First Palt. Royal Irish Rifles, serving in the trenches in France, lay dying and repeatedly asked for her son Willie. The Rev. Robt. Johnson, of Newcastle, where the mother resided, took the liberty of sending a registered request to the busy war minister, asking that the lad might be given leave of absence.

Corporal Bickerton reached his home in Newcastle about 48 hours after the request was posted, just in time for mother and son to see each other once again.

### Good Wireless Work at Cape Race

The Naval Service Department is particularly pleased over the fact that the Cape Race wireless station was able to pick up the "S.O.S." call from the steamer Sant Anna, adrift in mid-Atlantic.

The station is 900 miles from where the ship was located. This summer extensive improvements were made at Cape Race, two towers 250 feet high being erected and the aerial increased with the object not only of increasing the range to vessels on the Canadian route going to Great Britain, but also to reach vessels plying between New York and Liverpool.

It is evident that the new apparatus is working most satisfactorily, though the ability to receive calls over 900 miles was probably due to exceptionally favorable atmospheric conditions.

"I hear you've got a government job now," one man said to another. "That's so!" answered the other. The first man gave an envious sigh and asked: "Is it hard work?" "Not after you get it," was the reply.

## A Study in Egg Production

Interesting Statistics Gathered Show Record of Egg Production

The Utah Experiment Station has submitted to the department of agriculture a report, based upon nearly 1,500 records of six flocks of single-comb White Leghorn hens, ranging in age from one year to seven years and of common ancestry, practically unselected as to egg production but severely selected for vigor. From the report the average productive life of this strain of fowls appears at the present time to be about four years. The average first year production of all flocks was 124 eggs. The average second year production was exactly the same as the first, while the average of the third year was only one dozen less.

The normal variation in first year flock averages of this strain of fowls is apparently between 100 and 160 eggs, the second year between 105 and 140, and the third year between 100 and 130; after that the average for all ages has been very close to 90 eggs per year. There appears to be a fairly definite potential laying capacity for a flock of this strain of fowls which find expression in the first three years. Apparently nearly all of the longer lived hens of a flock will lay over 500 eggs; the majority of them will lay over 600 or 700, while some individual records running from 800 up to nearly 1,000 may be expected.

Considering only hens that have made three or more years' records, the uniformity of the three-year averages is most striking. In flocks making high first year records the second and third years' records were low, but the higher layers of the first year, continued to be the highest producers of these flocks for these years. The ten hens making the highest second year's record gave a higher three-year total than the ten making the highest first year record. More hens have made their highest year's record after the first year than during that year. Three hens made their highest record the fifth year. Nearly all the hens in these flocks whose total production has been extremely high have made low or only medium first year records.

### Eggs to be Kept Cool

Advice About Handling and Marketing of Eggs

A dirty egg can be washed, of course, but a washed egg will spoil much quicker than one that is unwashed. When the egg is first laid it has a mucilaginous coating that seals it as it dries. Washing dissolves this coating, and unseals the package, leaving the pores of the shell wide open for the entrance of putrefactive bacteria and disease germs. The way to get a first class, clean egg on the table of the city consumer is to make it clean through clean methods of production. These are not generally found on the ordinary farm. It is something that takes special pains and brings special pay.

Putting a fresh egg in a customer's kitchen after it is produced is a question of speed and controlled temperature. If the egg is fertile it will begin to incubate at any temperature above 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Such an egg, of course, not first class. At the same time, whether fertile or infertile, the contents of the egg begin to shrink the moment it is laid. The cooler it is kept the less it shrinks, to be sure, but it keeps on shrinking even if it is kept cool. If you will make a tube of heavy paper, about eighteen inches long, having a circumference the same as an egg, put a newly laid egg in one end, your eye at the other end, and stand in the sun, you will discover that the contents of the egg fill the shell. Then try another egg that is only a couple of days old, and you will find a well developed "air cell" at the egg the larger the cell. The older the egg the larger the cell. Try this on the next dozen eggs, and try to figure how many days since they left the nest. The city dweller who has never tasted a prime, fresh egg is in the majority.

### A Choice of Alibis

Germany may build up an alibi for her latest sea murder by some of the following devices:

1. That the boat was not attacked by a submarine, but was blown up by a whale which swallowed a floating mine.
2. That one of the passengers was seen trolling off the port bow, evidently with designs on submarines.
3. That the captain had a picture of a British dreadnought in his cabin.
4. That the crew was armed (two-armed).
5. That the third assistant purser was known to smoke a pipe shaped like a revolver.
6. That the British ship was carrying Mutt and Jeff, a gross breach of neutrality.—London Advertiser.

### More Doctors From Canada Needed

Over five thousand wounded soldiers passed through the Canadian field hospital in 77 hours during and after the fighting at Ypres and six doctors handled the work, according to Major C. E. Doherty, assistant director of medical services, who is here to organize the work of caring for convalescents.

Canada, he says, has now five field ambulances, three base hospitals, one stationary hospital and two casualty clearing hospitals in France.

There are over 140 Canadians attached to overseas army medical corps, there are 5,000 Canadian hospital beds in France and 5,000 in Great Britain. More doctors from Canada are needed.

Love is doubly blind if the girl is rich.

## Financing Movement Of the Grain Crops

Banks Can Readily Meet Duties Devolving Upon Them

The minister of finance has satisfied himself that abundant facilities exist for the financing of the western crop movement without undue acceleration. If the grain is hurried to market it will have accommodation which would enable the grain to be held and gradually sold over a considerable period. The banks are in a much stronger and more liquid position for the crop movement than they were a year ago. Their liquid assets, according to the last returns, aggregate nearly three hundred and fifty million dollars, of which over fifty million is in gold and ninety million in Dominion notes. They have an authorized, but as yet, unissued circulation of nearly fifty million dollars.

Should occasion require, they may, under the new Bank act, issue additional circulation against their gold. They may also, under the Finance act of 1914, obtain to any amount desired Dominion notes against grain bills, warehouse receipts or other securities. So far as cash resources and currency are concerned, there are therefore available the most ample facilities. Both by official letter and personal interview the minister has taken up the matter with the banks during the past month and is satisfied that the duties devolving upon the banks towards the crop situation will be amply and readily met.

A recent amendment to the Bank Act providing that the banks may take security upon grain remaining in the possession of farmers, is expected to be of assistance.

To facilitate advances by the government, the minister will arrange that the assistant receiver general's office in Winnipeg will take and deal with, from time to time, grain bills, warehouse receipts and other collateral, upon which advances in Dominion notes will be made to the banks.

### The Listening Post

B.C. Regiment Has a Real Live Newspaper in the Trenches

Designed to break the tedium of life at the front and to ease "trench monotony," says a Vancouver paper, a bright little sheet called The Listening Post is now published in the firing line as the regimental journal of the 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion (1st British Columbia Regiment), commanded by Lieut.-Col. V. W. Odium of Vancouver. A copy of the first number has just come to hand. The splendid spirit of the men from this city and province who are now helping to hold back the Germans is reflected in the light, bantering tone of the contributions. The regimental poets have several verses, serious and otherwise. Of course, there are numerous topical references of which the following is a good example:

"Roome to Let," the heading reads. It goes on "Ormod Burrow of Bug Inn. Guaranteed to be 50 feet below the surface. Near modern and historic ruins. Owner left hurriedly on account of health. Long lease. Pumps or anything else which would not necessitate the appearance of the owner would be installed free as he is hoping to be absent for several years."

Under the caption "Songs and Their Singers," sly digers are taken at a number of the members of the regiment. "Sing Me to Sleep, the Starlight Fall," "Somebody Hold the Horse's Head," and "Look Out, Boys, I'm Coming Down" are among the selections.

### British Postmen in Trenches

The task of the man who delivers letters to our soldiers in the trenches is no enviable one.

Besides the trenches themselves there are many isolated dug-outs and advance posts that have to be visited in order that Tommy may have his letters.

The only time when the postman can make his rounds is in the dark, when there is a lull in the firing; and, dodging about from one dug-out to another, it takes him the whole night to empty his bag. Even under cover of darkness he meets with many unpleasant adventures. Falling into holes made by Jack Johnstons and tripping over shells that have failed to burst are just two of his troubles!

When the postman is given his letters to deliver they are tied in bundles, and more often than not these have to be sorted without a light, for even if he happens to have a flashlight with him there is great danger in using it.

It is calculated that the mail handled in this way amounts to something like 7,000 sacks a day, containing in all 500,000 letters, and 60,000 parcels, to say nothing of 37,000 newspapers.

A number of business men at luncheon were giving definitions of "optimist" and "pessimist." One of them offered the following:

"A pessimist says, 'Is there any milk in that pitcher?' whereas an optimist remarks, 'Pass the cream, please.'"

A bottle containing the following mixture should be kept at hand in case of fire. Three pounds of salt are dissolved in a gallon of water, and to this is added a pound and a half of sal ammoniac. This poured on the beginning of the flame will extinguish it.

The Officer—His name will go down to posterity when this horrible war is all forgotten.

The Girl—I quite agree. By the way! What is his name!

The Officer—I'm dashed if I can remember it for the moment!



## Why Not Get Track Prices For Your Grain? : : : : :

"Every Little Bit Helps," and when prices are so low you cannot afford to take anything but the highest bid for your grain. We are agents for

**MACLENNAN BROS., LTD.**

one of the oldest and best established commission firms in Winnipeg, and we are out after grain with Fort William and Port Arthur prices. Better dodge us if you don't want the biggest money for your crop.

**McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.**

DIDSBURY'S PRODUCE MERCHANTS

"Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund"

CALGARY & EDMONTON  
LAND CO., LTD.

## Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

**New Terms:** One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary; or to local representative, W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

**Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.**  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.  
Didsbury . . . Alberta

To keep rain from blurring one's vision through the glass of the automobile windshield is claimed to be a very easy matter. Keep a small bottle of vinegar in your car and rub some on the windshield when it rains. The result will be a clear view.—Exchange.

### NOTICE

Persons having cattle in their herds branded - V2 on right ribs please notify owner, JAMES ROSEGOOD, Didsbury.

### ESTRAY

One light red heifer with first calf at foot, branded 6 N. Information leading to recovery sent to J. McDougall, Didsbury P. O., will be rewarded. n24p

### FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

An ideal stock or mixed farming 1-2 section of land; 100 acres broken, 100 acres seeded to timothy, balance was in crop this year. 6 room frame house, frame stable and other outbuildings. Drilled well at the house with excellent water, and running stream and pasture. Farm is all fenced and cross fenced. About seven miles southwest of Didsbury. Will sell on very easy terms or exchange for smaller farm. Apply to A. D. Lamont, Box 207, Oils.

## Addressing of Mail

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

- (a) Regimental Number.....
- (b) Rank.....
- (c) Name.....
- (d) Squadron, Battery or Company.....
- (e) Battalion, Regiment, (or other unit) Staff appointment or Department.....
- (f) CANADIAN CONTINGENT.....
- (g) British Expeditionary Force.....
- (h) Army Post Office, LONDON, England.....

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

The Canadian Government Elevator at Calgary is now open for business. The elevator has a storage capacity of two and a half million bushels and is equipped to handle, store, clean, dry or otherwise treat grain in any manner desired by the farmer. Full particulars as to charges, etc., together with shipping bills for use in consigning grain to this house can be readily obtained upon application to our office at 208 Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alta.

Mr. N. Steckle of the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, was in town on Monday and in reference to the purchase of horses for the French government he states that the Department had a hard time getting the French buyers to stay over. He also states that if these buyers meet with any success in this district they will likely make further dates for buying in the Didsbury district, but if not they will go back to the States.

## Garbutt Business College

CALGARY, ALBERTA

**SUBJECTS:** Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Rapid Calculation, Correspondence, Penmanship, Office Practice, Commercial Law, Salesmanship, Arithmetic, Multigraphing, Dictaphone Work, Billing, Higher Accountancy, Matriculation.

Our graduates are being placed in responsible positions at initial salaries ranging from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per month. Write for information to

**F. G. GARBUTT, President**

Schools from coast to coast

## AUCTION SALE

J. T. PARKER

Under instructions from Mr. J. T. Parker, I will sell by Public Auction on the N. W. 14 of Sec. 6, Tp 31, Rge. 4, W. 5th M., 3 1-2 miles south west of Elkton or 18 miles west and 2 1-2 miles south of Didsbury, on

**Wednesday, November 10th** the following, consisting of:

13 HEAD HORSES—Mare, wgt. 1500 lbs., bred; mare, wgt. 1200 lbs. in foal; mare, wgt. 1100 lbs., in foal; mare, wgt. 1000 lbs., bred; mare, wgt. 1000 lbs.; gelding colt; filly, coming 3 yrs.; yearling filly; filly, coming 2 yrs.; 2 filly colts; gelding, wgt. 1400 lbs.; gelding, wgt. 1100 lbs.

13 HEAD CATTLE—6 young cows; yearling heifer; 6 spring calves; 25 hens.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.—Mower; 10 ft. McCormick rake; 16 in. sulky plow with stubble and breaker bottoms; John Deere 14 in. walking plow; Cockshutt 16 in. breaker; wagon with box; scuffer; 14 x 16 Cockshutt disc; sleigh; 3 sec. lever harrow; blacksmith forge; 2 wood racks; about 3000 feet of lumber; about 25 tons green feed and 1200 bundles of green feed; about 160 bushels potatoes; quantity of forks, hoes, chains and other tools too numerous to mention.

HARNESS—2 sets work harness; 2 set single work harness; single harness.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—2 cook stoves; heater; 2 tables; rocking chair; dishes; quantity of dining chairs; quantity of cooking utensils; 2 iron bedsteads.

As Mr. Parker is leaving the country everything will be sold.

Lunch at noon. Sale immediately after. TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,  
Auctioneer Clerk



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,  
Secretary W. M.



**DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.**  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G.  
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

**Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.**  
Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120  
Didsbury . . . Alberta



**W. C. GOODER**  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
Didsbury Phone 101  
Olds . . . Alberta

**W. A. Austin**  
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.  
Didsbury . . . Alberta

# Half Price Sale FOR ONE WEEK

25 Ladies' Winter Coats

25 Ladies' Fall and Winter Suits

50 Men's Suits, sizes 34 to 37

35 Ladies' Tweed and Serge Skirts

## CAR OF OYSTER SHELL

To Arrive About December 1st

100 lb. Sack \$1.50

5 Sack Lots, \$1.40 per Sack

Will Take Your Orders Now

**WILLIAMS & LITTLE, Didsbury**



## DAYS OF RHEUMATISM NOW OVER!

## WONDERFUL MIRACLES WORKED BY "NERVILINE"

## Its Strange Power is the Marvel of Thousands it Has Cured

You will welcome the good news that "Nerviline" rapidly relieves the most excruciating pains.

Nerviline penetrates deeply into the tissue, and possesses pain-subduing power at least five times greater than anything heretofore discovered. Its curative influence upon rheumatic pains is really wonderful.

Nerviline is offered to the people of this community under a positive guarantee of its reliability.

As a curative agent of severest pain, every rheumatic should test this great remedy.

Rheumatism is the greatest test Nerviline has to meet. It cures pains, big and little, but to rheumatics especially it is a great blessing, just as it is to those who suffer from neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, stiffness or enlarged joints.

Remember this: There is nothing harmful in Nerviline.

You can use it freely on your children for their aches and pains. It is dependable, reliable, safe. Nothing to equal good old Nerviline as a general family remedy.

Get the large 50 cent family bottle; it is far more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from The Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

## Nitrate of Lime

As a Fertilizer It is Particularly Suitable to Peaty and Clay Soils

Nitrate of lime is a fertilizer of recent introduction, containing from 12 to 14 per cent. of nitrogen present in a highly soluble and available form. This material is not pure calcium nitrate but is essentially a mixture of this compound and lime. Its manufacture on a large scale is now carried on in several European countries—notably in Norway, Austria and France—and though there are several processes in operation, they are all the same in principle—the oxidation of atmospheric nitrogen by means of an electric arc or flame and the subsequent neutralization of the nitric acid so formed by lime.

As yet, there is but little experience on this continent with lime nitrate, but experiments of an extensive nature which have been in progress for so many years, in England and other European countries, go to show that its nitrogen, unit for unit, is just as valuable as that of nitrate of soda. It is considered as among the most promising of the competitors of Chile saltpetre in the fertilizer markets of the world. As a source of immediately assimilable nitrogen it is capable of wide application, but it is thought it will be found, by reason of its basic character, particularly suitable for peaty and clay soils.

## They Helped Him and His Friend

THAT IS WHY H. A. CLARK RECOMMENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Western Man Tells Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Are So Popular on the Prairies

Homeless, Alberta—(Special).—Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills are so popular on the prairies is shown by the statement of Mr. H. A. Clark, a well known resident of this place.

"Since I came west," Mr. Clark states, "I was often troubled with my stomach and back. Finally I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and before I had taken more than half a box I was so much benefited that I recommended them to a friend. He also found them a benefit. I am still taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. I would not be without them."

In new countries bad water is one of the difficulties settlers have to fight and bad water makes its first attack on the kidneys. To resist this attack the kidneys must be stimulated and strengthened. In other words the kidneys need Dodd's Kidney Pills. By giving the kidneys the help they need people get new health and Dodd's Kidney Pills add to their popularity.

Brown—I want to cable to a German in a neutral country about some money owing to me; what language might I use?

Cherry Clerk—Well, sir, I don't suppose the censor would pass the language you'd like to use, sir.—Tattler.

"I have a splendid idea for a magazine poem."

"Save it. You don't need it for a magazine poem."

## Operation Decided On As Only Means of Relief

But the Writer of This Letter Resolved to Try Dr. Chase's Ointment First and Was Cured.

This is not an isolated case, for we frequently hear from people who have been cured of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. After physicians had told them nothing short of an operation could bring relief and cure.

If you could read these letters, coming as they do, day after day and year after year, you would realize what a wonderful curative agent Dr. Chase's Ointment really is. Few ailments are more annoying or more persistently torturing than piles, and when this suffering is promptly relieved by the application of Dr. Chase's Ointment there can be no



MR. BEAUVAIS.

doubt as to where credit is due. Friends and neighbors are told of the results and so the good word spreads, and Dr. Chase's Ointment is becoming known far and wide as the only actual cure for piles or hemorrhoids.

Mr. Charles Beauvais, a respected citizen of St. John's, Que., writes:—"For 14 years I suffered from chronic piles or hemorrhoids and considered my case very serious. I was treated by a well-known physician who could not help me, and my doctor decided on an operation as the only means of relief. However, I resolved to try Dr. Chase's Ointment first. The first box brought me great relief, and by the time I had used three boxes I was completely cured. This is why I give me such great pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to everybody suffering from hemorrhoids as a preparation of the greatest value."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box, a dealer, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

## Mail Order House Failure

Consumers Begin to Realize That Their Own Interests Are Best Served If They Patronize the Local Merchant

Many of our farmers, especially in the more progressive communities in the west, are beginning to realize that their true interests are best served when they support their own country town. They have learned to resist the temptation of mail order catalogues and to give their cash business instead to their own local stores. Not only their own experience, but more especially the experience of brother farmers in the United States, has taught them that the inevitable outcome of sending their cash orders away to mail order houses is the degeneration of their own country town, and the decrease in value of their own farm property.

Perhaps, too, the fact that our farmers are beginning to think along these lines, is due to the recent failure of the firm of Christie-Grant Company, Limited, Winnipeg, a mail order house that leapt like a flame into prominence for a few brief months. We understand that 222 creditors attended the general meeting held some little while back, and even this did not represent the total number of creditors. It appears that it is the intention of the heaviest creditors, who were in a fair way to lose large sums of money over the venture, to continue the business until their accounts are paid. The spring catalogue, which has been mailed out to a very large extent, is expected to bring in business that will help to liquidate their losses.

If farmers are beginning to learn the lesson that they must support their country town in order to advance their own best interests, it is of very great importance that retail merchants should take immediate steps to offer to farmers a more efficient service than the best he has hitherto offered. If the country merchant is supported by the farmer's cash business, as well as his credit business, there is no reason why he should not produce a service equal to the best that any mail order house can offer, both as regards the price and quality of his goods.

## New Strength In The Spring

## Nature Needs Aid in Making New Health-Giving Blood

In the spring the system needs a tonic. To be healthy you must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap to renew their vitality. Nature demands it, and without this new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have twinges of rheumatism or the sharp stabbing pains of neuralgia. Often there are disgusting pimples or eruptions on the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness and a variable appetite. Any of these are signs that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has lessened your vitality. What you need in spring is a tonic medicine to put you right, and in all the world of medicines there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring. This new blood drives out the seeds of disease and makes easily tired men, women and children bright, active and strong. Miss Edith Brouseau, Savona, B.C., says: "I was as pale as a ghost, suffered from headaches, severe palpitation of the heart at the slightest exertion. I had little or no appetite and seemed to be drifting into a decline. I was attending High School in Vancouver at the time, and doctor advised me to stop. I did so and took his treatment for some time, but it did not help me in the least. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a very short time they gave me back complete health, and enabled me to resume my studies. I have enjoyed the best of health since, and owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Prayer Soldiers

The announcement below, prepared for circulation by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of St. Matthew's church, Winnipeg, explains itself. Cut it out, enlist and endeavor to recruit others in the same army.

Will you enlist? We want 3,000,000 praying soldiers. You can enlist and fight right at home.

Objects for Prayer—For removal of all which keep us apart from God, that we may fight on God's side and win His victory in this terrible war; or, for removal of all vices which may offend a merciful God; or, for complete removal of the liquor traffic as beverages, as a menace to our soldiers and citizens, whether in war or peace.

Miller's Worm Powders are a pleasant medicine for worm-infested children, and they will take it without objection. When directions are followed it will not injure the most delicate child, as there is nothing of an injurious nature in its composition. They will speedily rid a child of worms and restore the health of the little sufferers whose vitality has become impaired by the attacks of these internal pests.

"Was your request to Blifkins for the hand of his daughter successful?" "Not exactly. The old man demanded to know if I was prepared to support him in the same style his daughter was accustomed to do."

## Feeding Silage

Tests at Brandon and Indian Head Show Economy Compared with Hay and Grain

In the feeding work, last year, at Indian Head, it was found that the silage made a great improvement on the ordinary dry rations of grain and hay that are fed throughout the province. Steers fed on hay, straw and oats and barley chop, cost ten cents to make one pound of gain, or made a profit of only \$3.09 per steer, while a lot fed on silage, hay, straw and oats and barley chop, cost seven cents to make one pound gain, making a profit of \$16.40 per steer.

At Brandon, Manitoba, Mr. McKillop fed silage in comparison with corn fodder; with the corn fodder he found it took 10.06 cents for one pound gain and made a profit of only \$1.03 per steer, while the silage fed lot cost 7.7 cents for one pound gain, making a profit of \$6.86 per steer. This would seem to indicate that ensilage is a very profitable feed for fattening steers; and as the dairy cow responds to a succulent feed more than other classes of live stock, silage would be of even more value to her.

At Indian Head feeding was started with about 20 to 25 pounds of ensilage and this was increased up to about 30 to 35 lbs. As the silage was increased so was the meal ration, but the hay and straw were cut down.

In view of the above facts, it would seem advisable for farmers in the southern and centre portion of Manitoba to grow corn and feed it as silage as soon as they have the capital to invest in a silo.

There are some districts in the north where corn cannot be grown successfully, because of the cool climate and excessive moisture and where these conditions exist an abundant crop of oats and peas can be grown.

Where these crops are used for this purpose, the mixture should be sown as soon as possible after the oats for threshing have been put in. One bushel of Golden Vine or Arthur Peas and two bushels of Banner Oats, per acre, makes a good mixture. The crop should be cut when the oats are in the dough stage and put in the silo at once.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WHOOTEN.

Port Mulgrave.

## Growth of the West

Remarkable Expansion Since Completion of C.P.R. Main Line in 1886

Referring to the C.P.R. records, so precise and adequate, and kept with such religious care, it is interesting to recall that in 1886, the year when the main line was completed and the system became a truly transcontinental one—provoking the publication of a souvenir booklet, giving a short history of the operations of the company from the beginning—Winnipeg boasted a population of 13,000 people. Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge were simply Hudson Bay posts in the great, lone west—without a thought of future greatness. The Indians thronged the trading posts, which are now great cities, pulsating with eager, modern life. The most sanguine never imagined the expansion which the Canadian Pacific made possible by laying down rails across the limitless prairies. It is not (if one considers the brevity of things) so long since 1886 when the company may be said to have found itself on its legs; but the record of the growth of the cities mentioned is one that is full of human interests. Winnipeg—old Fort Garry—showed eager signs of growth once the railway was assured. It went on from strength to strength, until today it is the Chicago of the west, with a population of over 200,000 people, and promise of millions. Calgary has 75,000 people, and every modern feature that could promise further advancement. Edmonton and Lethbridge, which used to be trading posts, are also flourishing cities.

## Silver Gloss LAUNDRY STARCH

means perfect starching, whether used for sheer Laces, dainty Dimities, delicate fabrics, Lace Curtains or Table Linens.



"Silver Gloss" has been the favorite in the home for more than 50 years

AT GROCERS

The Canada Starch Co., Limited

## Improving the Roads

Great Benefits Accruing to Farmers From Good Roads.

The "good roads" movement is receiving attention much more proportionate to its importance than it has in the past. At the last session of the Quebec legislature, the premier voiced a general demand for better roads, and had a liberal sum voted to continue the work in this province. In the United States the government has just created a special department to enquire into country roads and to report on the best methods of improving them. The Washington bureau has worked largely on the plan of organizing state road associations. Model sections of roads are built and literature concerning them is sent to country and city councils. Three-fourths of the cost of construction and maintenance of the roads in Massachusetts is paid by the state, and one-fourth by the municipalities. The benefits arising from good roads are incalculable. Farm produce reaches the markets in better condition, particularly fruit, vegetables and other perishable stuff. In dairying districts, the cost of hauling milk is much reduced. Factories can be farther apart; the cost of making cheese reduced and greater uniformity ensured. Towns and cities benefit materially by the tourist trade which good roads always attract. When prosperity is so largely influenced by good roads, attention to the best method of acquiring them ought to be more marked—especially in Canada.—Montreal Family Herald.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

## The Meanest Remuneration

Alberta's teachers and Canada's, too, for that matter, are loyal, hard-working and self-sacrificing. Considering the training, the talents and the time they bring to bear on their chosen occupation, they receive the meanest remuneration of any profession in the Dominion, excepting, perhaps, the ministerial. This is a great pity; but the day is coming when a teacher will be rewarded in proportion to the value of the service he or she renders the community. Doctors and lawyers command high prices for their services, but the News-Telegram believes that the teachers' work is equally important and should be equally recompensed.—Calgary News-Telegram.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

Illustration Stations in the West. Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director of experimental farms, has completed arrangements for the operation of twenty-five illustration stations in Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan. The stations are forty-five acres each and situated about thirty miles apart, so as to give easy access to most of the settlers. They will be devoted to showing the great advantages to be gained by a scientific preparation of the soil, rotation of crops, etc.

Kate—So Alice broke her engagement with Jack because the doctor said he had a tobacco heart.

Marle—Yes, and I don't blame her. What girl wants a husband that's damaged by smoke?

## Strength and Beauty

Come With Dr. Pierce's

## Golden Medical Discovery

This is a blood cleanser and alternative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It thus assists the body to manufacture rich red blood which feeds the heart—nerves—brain and organs of the body. The organs work smoothly like machinery running in oil. You feel clean, strong and strenuous instead of tired, weak and faint. Nowadays you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Tablets as well as the liquid form from all medicine dealers or trial box of tablets by mail, on receipt of 50c. Address R.V. Pierce, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Great 1900 Pure Illustration Campaign Shows Medical Advances will be sent FREE, each bound for 51 Cent Postage Stamp.





## Russian Strategy

Appears to be Carrying Out Same Plans as Were Adopted in 1812

Russia appears to be carrying out the same general plan of strategy today as she did in 1812, when by luring Napoleon to Moscow she set the stage for Waterloo. The national military policy of Russia is a perpetual retreat. It was not successfully employed against the Japanese, nor against the British and French in the Crimean War, but the Russian people do not count these as wars at all. They say that Russia has been in only two national wars, that against Napoleon and that against the Kaiser. The other wars were extraneous affairs that did not really threaten Russia's status as a great power, and that on this account did not interest the great masses of the Russian people. Indeed, it is probable that there are some millions of them who do not know yet that there was a war with Japan. There is not one of them who does not know that there is war against Germany and Austria. They are roused as they have not been roused for a century, and they are putting into execution the defence that proved too strong for the greatest of all military geniuses.

Napoleon made war upon Russia primarily because the Czar of Russia refused to give the Corsican his sister's hand in marriage, and thus made him a rather ridiculous figure among the crowned heads of Europe. Nominally the quarrel was over the drafting of the treaty that was to settle the status of the Polish provinces. Before a threatening move had been made on either side, Russia knew that war was certain, and prepared for what would happen. Napoleon, however, did not declare war, and his army crossed the Niemen without any formal announcement. He had behind him the strongest army that had ever operated in Europe, numbering about 400,000 men. He found no great army awaiting him and it may be that this made him uneasy. In fact, the novel tactics of the Russians puzzled Napoleon throughout, and caused him on vital occasions to act with less than his usual decision. He blamed his generals for failures that had their origin in his own bewilderment.

He complained that he was without adequate information as to the whereabouts and numbers of the enemy, which should have been supplied him by his brother Jerome and others. He even relieved Jerome of his command and sent him home. But his luck did not change. Everywhere he advanced the Russians retreated. He got into Vilna the day the Czar left. It was not until he arrived at Borodino that he found any stiffness in the Russian army. He won this battle, but again the Russians got away, though some critics have said that had Napoleon acted with his customary daring and promptitude he would have destroyed or captured the enemy. When he reached Moscow in October he found the city, which had been built for the most part of wood, in flames. Winter had already set in, and Napoleon could see the madness of penetrating further into the heart of Russia. So on the sixteenth of the month he began his retreat.

It proved to be one of the greatest tragedies in military history. The French army had to fight three terrible foes, cold, hunger and the Russians, who hung to their flanks like wolves. They froze to death; they perished from starvation; they fell by the thousand upon the lance of the Cossacks. All spirit and order left the Grand Army. It hobbled out of Russia a mere rabble, routed as thoroughly as never had been its enemies, with losses far greater in proportion than it had ever inflicted. Schamhorst's strategy had justified itself, though when he had originally proposed the plan of perpetual retreat he had been almost alone among Russian military experts, whose desire was to resist as vigorously as possible at the first convenient position. Had it not been for the failure of Kutuzov to live up to his name, the remnants of the French army and its leader would never have escaped from Russia at all.

In some respects the situation today is different from that in 1812. The Germans are building railroads behind them, and are capturing Russian railroads as they advance. By this means they hope to secure their lines of communication, and be able to fall back in good order when the time comes. They have armies four or five times as numerous as Napoleon's, but whereas Napoleon outnumbered the Russians a century ago, the Russians now outnumber the invaders. Moreover, it is hinted that while the losses among the Germans have been among the first line troops, the losses of the Russians, especially the losses by capture are largely of untrained men. When the Russians decide to evacuate a position, they leave their untrained men to fight the rear-guard action or to surrender, while the best soldiers retire to a previously prepared position. If unusually large numbers of Russians surrender it is to be borne in mind that these hosts of prisoners become a burden upon their captors. They have to be guarded and fed and sent to the rear, thus clogging to some extent the wheels of the military machine. Russia has so many men that the capture of a few odd millions does not disturb her. Her territory is so vast that the occupation of a fragment of it causes her no uneasiness, especially as she sees her faithful old allies swiftly approaching.

"When you didn't have your fare did the conductor make you get off and walk?"

"Only get off. He didn't care whether I walked or sat down."

## Warlike Inventions

Peace-Loving Civilians Appear to Have Been Mainly Responsible

It is one of the anomalies of warfare that the machinery for fighting and killing has been brought to its present ghastly perfection not by swashbuckling, bloodthirsty soldiers, but by mild-mannered, peace-loving civilians. True, both army and navy officers have exercised their ingenuity to heighten the terrors of battle, but theirs are rather academic improvements on the more daring contrivances of civilian mechanics and engineers. Who gave us the turreted iron clad? Not a naval officer, but Ericsson, a marine engineer. Who invented the machine gun, which squirts death every day on a dozen European battlefields? Not a colonel or a captain, but Hiram Maxim, a brilliant American mechanic. Who gave the battleship its quick-acting gun-elevating mechanism? Not an ensign or a commodore, but Janney, an American mechanical engineer. Who invented the motors for turning turrets rapidly? Not a lieutenant, but H. Ward Leonard, one of Edison's former assistants. Who planned the submarine? Not a Hull or a Nelson, but Robert Fulton, an artist.

So one after another, the really important, the really epoch-making inventions comprising the mechanism of warfare prove to be the conceptions of romantically imaginative but lamb-like private citizens. Usually their contrivances are anything but perfect. They must be developed, and it is in their development that the professional soldier has been most serviceable.

It is thus not only with the guns and submarines of war, but also with the telephones and electric lights of peace; for the inventions that have made the United States and other countries commercially great came not from within given industries, but from without. Always it is a dreamy pioneer, an intrepid free-lance, aflame with enthusiasm, who enriches his country with a radically new labor-saving device or way of utilizing energy. Morse was a portrait painter when he first turned his attention to the telegraph; Bell was a teacher of deaf-mutes when he began his experiments with the telephone; Edison was a patentee of telegraphs and phonographs when he gave us the incandescent lamp; Marconi was a mere lad with a liking for physics when he conducted his first successful experiments in wireless telegraphy. With the single conspicuous exception of Edison not one of the inventors who have blazed new trails gave to the world devices that could be marketed at once. Development was necessary—development by less brilliant intellects identified with the industries that were benefited.—From "The Inventors' Board and the Navy," by Waldemar Kaempffert, in the American Review of Reviews for September.

## Protecting the Birds

Game Department of Manitoba Taking Action to Preserve Wild Life of the Province

(From Manitoba Free Press)

"I am very glad to see you," is the greeting that Mr. Barber extended to our reporter when he called at the game department this morning. "I hope that you fellows will make a point of coming around once a week as I shall be always very pleased to give you all the information I can as to what is happening in my department. What I want to do at present is to get the farmer to see the importance of adequately preserving the chicken and partridge that may be on his farm. Shooting a couple of chickens at all times of the year may not seem of very great importance in each individual case, but when you consider the value of the wild life to the province in more ways than one, it assumes a different aspect. As I told you before the actual value of the animals, birds, skins, and furs taken every year amounts to something like two million dollars, and this should be doubled and tripled if the farmer would be good enough to co-operate.

All birds are naturally timid, and there is no bird that can stand being shot at all the year round so that those that are not actually destroyed are more likely to leave a vicinity in which they find no rest, therefore it is not so much the actual fact of destroying a couple of birds out of season that does the harm, but the fact that constant annoyance prevents the birds from frequenting a district and breeding as they should do.

The shooting and hunting in this province should rank amongst the best in the world and should be the means of advertising the province, and in this way increase settlement, and on this account, if on no other, farmers should wake up to the fact that their co-operation in game preservation is needed for the good of the province. Then, again, some years ago, Mr. Pablo herded together a few of the remaining Buffalo to find some years later that he had made for himself a fortune. I don't mean to say that a man can make a fortune by preserving chicken on his farm, but what I do mean to say is that the day is not far distant when farmers who have a good supply of game birds on their property will be able to rent their shooting for a sum worthy of consideration, just as they do in England and other countries.

I know that I will receive the support of your paper in this matter and through your columns, I hope, in time, to reach the farmers on the whole and make them see that in prairie chicken and other wing game he has a perquisite which is well worth looking after, and that it is a mistake to let any, and everyone, come on his property and hunt and shoot as he may please.

## Autumnal Hints

To Household

How the Many Dangers of Fire May be Minimized

The season is fast approaching when cool evenings will demand the starting of fires in our homes. September and October have become known to firemen as the months when chimneys and flues cause the most trouble.

The following suggestions of a practical nature, if faithfully followed, will do much to prevent damage to property and loss of life.

**Stoves.**—Place a metal stove-board on the wood floor under the stove, and extending at least twelve inches in front of the ashpit door. Protect all walls and partitions within two feet of any stove with a metal shield, leaving an air space between the shield and the wall. Leave no kindling or other wood in the oven over night. Do not hang clothes too near the stove or stovepipes.

**Pipes.**—See that the lengths of stovepipe are well fitted together, free from rust holes and parted seams, wired firmly and fitted perfectly into the chimney. Stovepipes passing through partitions, walls, floors, attics and roofs are dangerous at best. Where these must pass through partitions, walls or floors, always use a large, ventilated double thimble. You should examine the stovepipes in the attic. They may come apart or rust. Fluff and spider webs are likely to gather on and around them, to be set on fire when you least expect it.

**Chimneys.**—Chimneys should be built from the ground up, and never rest on wood supports. The settling of the woodwork will cause cracks in the chimney. Nor should the chimney walls be used to support joists or other woodwork. Soft brick and poor mortar are often responsible for defects in the chimney. Use a good quality of brick and cement mortar. Chimney walls should be at least eight inches thick, the flue of ample size and lined with fire clay or terra cotta. Never stuff up the flue holes with rags or paper, nor cover them with anything but a metal stock. Chimneys should be cleaned frequently.

**Furnaces.**—Protect all woodwork above and around boilers, if within three feet, with a metal shield, also all woodwork near furnace pipes. It is best to rivet the lengths of pipe together to prevent disjoining. The pipe should fit perfectly into the chimney. Examine the pipe frequently for rust holes or other defects. Keep them free from dust, fluff and spider webs, which are easily ignited.

**Defects.**—Defective stoves, boilers, furnaces, pipes and chimneys should be promptly repaired or replaced.

**Overheating.**—Beware of overheating stoves, boilers, furnaces and pipes. Ashes.—These should never be placed in wooden receptacles or bins, on wood floors or against wood partitions, walls, fences, buildings or any other woodwork. Use metal receptacles only and dump ashes away from all buildings.

**Care.**—These matters are technical, but very simple and merely call for ordinary care. You cannot afford to be careless, when the lives of your loved ones, and the property of yourself and neighbors, are at stake. Let "Care and Caution" be the watchword and in this way assist in reducing Canada's enormous fire loss.

## Ask Why Zeppelins Escape so Easily

The London Daily Chronicle, in an article on the announcement that Sir Percy Scott has been appointed to take charge of the whole services on anti-aircraft guns for the defence against Zeppelins, said:

"The public will welcome the announcement. We have been fortunate so far in escaping any important damage from material or military viewpoints on the occasion of the recent Zeppelin visits, but the man in the street, without wishing to murmur unduly against those in authority, is inclined to ask why the Zeppelins have been equally fortunate. Having seen how readily an airship at a great height can be picked out by a search light, he wonders it cannot be picked off by a gun, bearing in mind the size of the target and the fact that its distance, although great, is short compared to those at which naval actions are fought.

"Of course, only a very special gun has the requisite vertical range, but it exists, and this is no reason why we should not have enough of them."

## Who Invented Khaki?

The answer to the question, "Who invented khaki?" is not easy, although we all know that the adoption of khaki by our army dates back to the South African war. It will surprise most of our readers, says the Liverpool Mercury, to be told that nearly fifty years ago a Liverpool celebrity advocated something akin to khaki as the most serviceable color for the uniform of our troops. W. G. Herdman, the artist, and author of "Ancient Liverpool," writing in 1869, condemned the red uniforms of the British and the white uniforms of Australian armies as the worst possible colors, having regard to their visibility at long distances. He added, "If armies went into action clothed in a gray-green all over, head and cap and gait, they could not be distinguished till close to."

**Commander.**—Why did you lose the battle?

**General.**—The enemy attacked us in our rear.

**Commander.**—I was informed that they had attacked you in front.

**General.**—Yes, but it was our rear when they got there.

In Germany the number of children who take their own lives is appalling. In one recent year no less than 600 suicides by boys and girls under sixteen were recorded.

## License Reduction

Drinking Appears to be Largely in Proportion to the Amount of Temptation

The following is part of an editorial from the Ottawa Citizen:

"The great argument against license reduction is that it does not lessen drinking—that when one place is closed men go to another and those that are left are enriched without accomplishing any good. That would be quite true if all the men who drink were confirmed drinkers, which is far from the truth. We now know that there are very few really confirmed drinkers in any community and when the temptations to drink are removed there is comparatively little trouble from it.

Local option does not prevent men from getting drunk, it only lessens temptation. Places like Toronto Junction, Owen Sound, West Mount and many others where men can get drunk by crossing the street or by going a short distance for it, have proved for all time that only a few do so. Of course, there are a few chronic drinkers in every community who think they cannot live without it and these will get it if possible. The city marshal of Pasadena, Cal., put it in a nutshell when he said to the writer, "If a number of men are passing a bar-room they are likely to be tempted to go in, but if they have to go around a block or two, they will rarely do so. We now know for a certainty that drinking is almost in direct proportion to the number of places of temptation."

The dock laborers' strike in Old London taught a great lesson. During this strike the open bar-rooms were reduced in number and the hours of sale were shortened with the result that drunkenness and crime were reduced more than half—proving again that drinking is in proportion to the amount of temptation.

San Francisco teaches another lesson. After the great earthquake and fire the saloons were closed but men could purchase liquor by the bottle. During nearly three months that the bar-rooms were closed there was not a single murder, but in a month after they were open there were eighteen murders.

Lessen temptation either by lessening the number of bar-rooms or by shortening the hours of sale and you will lessen drunkenness and crime.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

## Russia Contains 140 Races

The Population of the Czar's Nation More Varied Than Any Other

The population of Russia is more varied than that of the United States including Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Zulu Islands, Alaska, Indians and all—in fact more varied than the population of any country in the world.

The population of Russia consists of over 140 different peoples, nationalities, nations, races—differing in language, religion, dress, customs, mode of living, civilization and living mostly apart from one another.

There are:

Fifty million Great Russians, or actual Russians, or "Muscovites" (the inhabitants of the former grand duchy of Moscow), now ruling all Russia.

Twenty million Little Russians, formerly a part of Poland.

Twelve million Poles.

Six million White Russians, formerly a part of Poland.

Two and a half million Finns.

Two million Lithuanians, formerly part of Poland.

One and a half million Letts, formerly part of Poland.

One and a half million Armenians.

One and a half million Roumanians.

Five million Jews.

Sixty million of 130 other different nations and races as: Tartars, Kurds, Bashkirs, Samoyedes, Kirghizes, Kalucks, Turks, Bulgars, Greeks, Persians, Gypsies and 120 others. Most all of these live in groups and clans, on their ancient territory.

It would take centuries to melt these 140 different nations of different races, with 140 languages, and almost as many different religions—into one solid Russian nation.

In the meantime—scores of them hope to become free and independent countries, and thus preserve their ancient home, nationality, language, religion and all.

## New British Naval Medal

A recent issue of the London Gazette made the following announcement: "The King has been pleased to sanction the establishment of a medal to be known as the naval general medal, to be awarded for service in minor naval warlike operations, whether in the nature of belligerency or police, which may be considered of sufficient importance to justify the award of a medal in cases where no other medal would be appropriate. The medal will have a distinctive ribbon, white with crimson borders and two crimson stripes, and a clasp with appropriate wording. His majesty has further been pleased to approve the award of the naval general service medal with clasp inscribed 'Persian Gulf, 1909-1914' to the officers and men of his majesty's ships who were employed in the operations for the suppression of the arms traffic in the Arabian sea or Persian gulf north of latitude 22 degrees N. and west of longitude 64 degrees E. between October 19, 1909, and August 1, 1914."

Arrangements are being made by the director of the census for the quinquennial census in the western provinces next year. For Canada generally the census is taken, but the act provides that in the western provinces it shall be every five years. Compared with the general census, however, it is simplified, and relates only to population and agriculture.

## Won Victoria Cross

Boy of Twenty is Hero of Dardanelles Landing

The type of men that are becoming national heroes in England's greatest war, is exemplified in the story of the adventurous career of Midshipman G. L. Drewry of London, who has been awarded the Victoria Cross for his valor at the Dardanelles.

Not yet of age, Drewry's brief 20 years have been packed with thrills that rival the most romantic heroes of Marryat's tales of the sea. He has sailed the world around, had thrilling rescues from watery graves and has been shipwrecked on a desert isle, but no finer story of heroism has been told during the war than his conduct while disembarking troops from the steamship River Clyde off Gallipoli peninsula.

The young midshipman was placed in charge of a flat boat at 5 a.m. on the day of the landing of the British expeditionary force against the Turks. From the side of the River Clyde the vessel which was later run ashore to facilitate the landing of soldiers from a hole cut out in its plates, he steered straight toward Cape Helles in the face of a furious fire to beach his craft where, with others, it would act as a landing stage for the soldiers. Behind him came the River Clyde. As the transport crunched its bow on the sandy shore, Drewry's lighter hit the beach at her port bow. Jumping ashore with a hauser he secured the small craft and went to the aid of Captain Unwin, who by this time had jumped into the water in an effort to place another lighter. Both, despite machine gun and shrapnel, escaped death by inches, but were unable at once to accomplish their task.

Drewry leaped aboard a lighter and then into the water again to assist a wounded soldier. He then threw away his revolver, coat and hat, and went back to the aid of the captain. Shortly afterward a bit of shrapnel struck the youth on the head, knocking him down. He was carried aboard the River Clyde, his wound dressed, and he immediately rushed back to the aid of Captain Unwin. With a rope in his teeth he swam to other lighters and fastened them to the grounded craft. Twice he executed this feat under sniping fire until rescued completely exhausted.

The story of Drewry's gallantry at the Dardanelles drew the story of his other adventures from his father and mother in London. He left school at the age of 18, joined the mercantile marine and was apprenticed aboard a large London sailing ship. An incident of his first year at sea was a fall from a high mast into the sea. He was rescued with difficulty. This incident was nothing compared to the adventure which befell him later.

While sailing around Cape Horn a storm arose and the vessel was wrecked on a desert island. A heavy sea literally washed the crew into a shallow bay, which was filled with seaweed. Swimming and crawling over the vegetable mass, the crew succeeded in reaching shore. For 14 days they sustained existence on edible roots and shellfish and managed to hold out until rescued by a Chilean man of war.

After this in 1912, the youthful adventurer returned to England and was given an officer's berth on a merchant liner. Since then he has travelled all over the world, and happened to be in Port Said in July, 1913, when he joined the Royal Naval reserve as a midshipman.

## For Education of the Farmer's Wives

Home Economics to be Taught in the United States

In eight years \$12,000,000 will have been spent to provide education in home economics for the farmers' wives, as a result of the Smith-Lever act, according to C. B. Smith, in charge of this work in connection with the United States department of agriculture.

At the recent convention of the American home economics' association, at the University of Washington, Mr. Smith said \$10,000 had been appropriated for each state to be used in furthering this line of education. Provision is made for the annual increasing of the appropriation by the government and by individual states to bring the amount to the figure named.

"Congress evidently felt," declared Mr. Smith, "that enough had been done in making surveys, compiling statistics and sending out literature to the farmers, and that the time had come to put into practice the things science taught."

"Last year water systems were installed in forty farm houses in one county in Michigan. This is but one of the many practical things we are doing. We find that the chief needs in the average farm home are more money (the average American farmer's income is but \$1 per day), less drudgery, and relief from the social isolation of farm life."—Chicago Tribune.

## Pension Scheme For Naval Service

Arrangements have been made for a pension scheme for the permanent and volunteer forces of the Canadian naval service. Naval captains who have been retired owing to injuries will receive from \$450 to \$1,440 per annum, according to injuries received. Widows of flag officers will receive \$100 per month and \$10 a month for every child. Widows of seamen will receive \$22 a month and \$5 per month for each child.

The youngest sergeant in the service is a Stafford (Eng.) Grammar school boy named Slimm, who is only sixteen years old, but tall for his age.



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

As he bent his back to the work, he toppled over the seat with two short stumps in his hands. The oars, too, had been sawn through and Geoffrey was helpless, four miles from land in an open boat, with no means of progress and nobody in sight.

The position was alarming. There would be nothing for it but to wait until some passing craft came along and picked him up. But the time went by without any sign of a boat and starvation might be the result. Nor was the position improved when it began to dawn upon Geoffrey that the boat was filling fast.

He saw that a large hole had been bored in the bottom and filled with some kind of substance that slowly dissolved in the water. With a tin dipper Geoffrey worked away with all his might, but he could only keep the water from rising higher, and knew that the exertion would soon tell upon him.

"Help!" he cried. "Help! help! help!"

He ceased to call as suddenly as he had begun. What was the use of calling so long as nobody could hear him? And why waste the breath that would be so precious to him later? He could not see that a mass of wreckage and seaweed had drifted close to the boat. He saw nothing till a line thrown into the boat struck him smartly on the face. He looked up.

"Can you manage to keep her afloat?" a hoarse voice came from the wreckage.

"For an hour, perhaps," Geoffrey replied. "Why?"

"That will do," said the other. "I've got a paddle here. Hitch the rope on to the nose of the boat and bale out for all you are worth. This is another of the princess's little tricks. I expected it. Only it hasn't turned out quite in the way that I anticipated. Now, bail away."

"Tchigorsky," Geoffrey gasped.

"Very much at your service. I rigged up this contrivance this morning and pushed off with it, not long before you came down. But never mind me. Stick to your dipper, and I'll tell you all about it when we are ashore."

It was hard and weary work for both of them, but it was accomplished at last. Geoffrey was utterly exhausted when the boat was safely beached, and Tchigorsky, too, felt the effect of his exertions. He lifted himself cautiously off his raft and made a dart for one of the caves.

Inside he had dry clothing, long flowing robes, wig, and hair for his face, pigments that changed the hue of one hemisphere to that of another. Geoffrey, limp and exhausted with admiration.

"It's wonderful," he said, "but then you are a wonderful man, Tchigorsky. How did it all happen? Who did it?"

Tchigorsky smiled as he touched up his face.

"It was inspired by a woman and carried out by a woman," he said. "I dared not warn you before you started, and indeed I expected further developments. But a woman doctored your boat for you."

Geoffrey started as an idea came to him.

"Was she young and good looking?" he asked. "Dressed in—"

"Dressed," Tchigorsky smiled, "in a blue serge dress and a red tam-o'-shanter. I need not ask if you have met the lady before."

### CHAPTER XXXIX. Princess Zara's Terms

Geoffrey had no reason to fear anything from his adventure in the way of catching cold, seeing that beyond his feet he was not in the least wet. But the exertion had brought the great beads to his forehead, and he lay at the entrance to the cave exhausted.

Meanwhile Tchigorsky had appeared again clad in the long Oriental robes that suited him so well. Even in the strong light that filtered through a crack on to his face Geoffrey found it impossible to recognize him.

"All right," Geoffrey gasped. "I'm a little bit pumped, of course." Tchigorsky pointed to the boat pulled over the ledge of rock.

"Then oblige me by shoving her off and letting her sink in shallow water," he said. "It is not pleasant and may cause your friends a great deal of anxiety, but for a little while it will be necessary for the world to regard you as one who has met with a watery grave."

"But surely this does not apply to my family?" Geoffrey asked anxiously. "To your family most of all," said Tchigorsky coolly. "It is all part of the scheme."

"My dear boy, I am the last man

in the world to cause unnecessary suffering—goodness knows I have had enough of my own—but one must be cruel to be kind sometimes. I have worked out the scheme; I have seen the enemy's cards, and I am playing mine accordingly. I tell you the step is imperative."

"But Vera," Geoffrey groaned. "It will kill Vera. In normal circumstances the shock would be great; with a girl who has been so awfully tried the news may mean loss of reason."

"I have thought of that," Tchigorsky said. "At least your uncle Ralph and I have worked it out between us. Miss Vera is not to know anything of our scheme, but she is to know that you are safe and well. Come, I fancy you can trust Ralph Ravenspur."

Geoffrey nodded. He felt easier in his mind. Not that he was satisfied, but it would be flying in the face of Providence to interfere with the delicate and deeply laid scheme of a man like Tchigorsky.

"All right," he said. "I'll do as you desire."

"Then push the boat off without further delay. You will understand why I don't want to be seen in the matter. Go, before any one comes along."

Geoffrey went obediently. He had not much fear of anybody passing. Nevertheless he did not neglect proper precautions. As he reached the cave again he found Tchigorsky lying on a heap of dry seaweed smoking a cigarette.

"I suppose I have to thank Mrs. May for this?" Geoffrey asked.

"For this and other things," Tchigorsky nodded. "I knew it was coming; in fact, very little can happen now that I am not in a position to discount. My ruse succeeded capitally. Behold in me Ben Heer, one of the two miscreants who succeeded in destroying Voski. My colleague perished in the attempt."

"The princess is convinced of that?" "Absolutely. She is certain that I, Sergius Tchigorsky, have gone over to the great majority. Besides, I have placed proofs of my alleged crime in her hand—the Garuda stone all the fuss was about. It is a clever imitation, but that is beside the question."

"So you have been taken into her confidence?"

"Well, not exactly that. But every new scheme is relegated so far as details are concerned to some of us, and therefore I am in a position to discount the future. In ordinary circumstances I should simply have warned you against going fishing today, and thus checkmated the foe again; but that would have been inartistic."

"Besides, I wanted the princess to regard you as another victim, hence the whole of this rather cheap dramatic business. You will come to life again in a few hours—when we shall have to be guided by events."

"Who was it tampered with the boat?"

"You will learn in good time. Let us meanwhile assume that it was the work of one of my dusky companions. For the present you and I remain where we are—till dark probably—when it will be possible to smuggle you up to your uncle's room. I have not been regardless of your creature comforts. Here are cold meat and a bottle of champagne. We dine together."

Geoffrey accepted his portion with resignation. And Tchigorsky was an entertaining companion. There was no dullness in his presence.

"Very well," Geoffrey said as he lighted a cigarette. "We are safe here. Now's the time for a further recital of your thrilling adventures in Lassa."

"Agreed," Tchigorsky cried. "Where did I leave off?"

"You had been gagged and bound at the instigation of the princess."

"True. It is also true that but for the intervention of the same princess we should have been torn to pieces on the spot; and, incidentally, I may mention that that would have resulted in the absolute extinction of the house of Ravenspur. The men who a moment before had been grave reserved priests were transformed instantly into raging fiends."

"Had they been possessed by devils they could not have flamed out more suddenly. They were mad to know that the secrets of all ages had passed into the hands of Christian dogs—dogs who had defiled their altars. And yet much the same kind of barbarous fanaticism has been displayed in civilized dominions. They were not any worse than the bigots who burned your English martyrs."

"We should have been torn to pieces on the spot, as I told you, but for the authority of the princess. So commonplace a death did not suit her ideas of the eternal fitness of things. Many and many a time afterwards, when racked by agony, I deeply deplored that supposed act of clemency. It would have been a far more meritorious death."

(To be Continued)

"I know two tunes real well!" boasted the poor whistler. "I am pretty sure one of them is 'Tipperary,' but I'm kinda afraid the other isn't."

## Ask for Generous Support

An Appeal on Behalf of the National Canadian Patriotic Fund

We have now entered upon the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined, a year ago, that by September of 1915 Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly one hundred thousand men, with as many more to follow if necessary. This magnificent enlistment, while primarily due to the loyalty of our people, has been, in a large measure, made possible by the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

This greatest of all the national benefactions is now assisting twenty thousand families of men who have enlisted for overseas service. These men have gone forward with the full assurance that the people of Canada will see to it that during their absence, their wives, widowed mothers and little children shall be maintained in comfort. We hear that the drain upon the fund is assuming large proportions, that to meet the needs of July and August \$700,000 was expended, that the reserves are being materially decreased and that the national executive committee now finds it necessary to make a further appeal to the Canadian public.

There are many funds, most of them worthy, but of them all the Patriotic Fund is the one we cannot allow to fail. It is the duty of the government to arm, equip and maintain the troops. Not a dollar do the federal authorities give to the Patriotic fund. This work depends solely on the patriotism and generosity of our own people. Thousands of brave men are fighting our battles, believing that we meant what we said when we told them as they went forward: "Go, and we will care for the wife and kiddies."

It would be to our everlasting disgrace if our pledge were broken. The national organizations, with headquarters at Ottawa and branches or affiliated associations, in every part of the Dominion, is worthy of our most generous support in the tremendous and ever-growing task that it has undertaken.

## Waste of Feed

Care Should be Taken in Feeding Animals in Order to Prevent Waste

The balance sheet on the average farm would show a much larger profit if less feed was wasted. So little is lost at a time that we do not realize our wastefulness, but if we would take the time to count up what is knocked out of the troughs by the animals and trampled under foot in one month's time we would be so surprised at the large quantity that we would all take steps to be more careful in the future.

One of the most common ways of wasting feed is to feed it upon the ground when the surface is wet or soft. Feed scattered about in this fashion will soon be trampled upon and buried under the mud. Pigs, especially, are wasteful of feed given to them in this way, but many feeders have realized the loss and have prevented it by building concrete feeding floors which will not only pay their cost in the feed they save in a few years, but enable the quarters to be kept in a more sanitary condition.

Feed may be wasted when it is fed in the mangers in excess of the animal's needs. This is a loss that is easily preventable, for the feeder if he is observing will know just how much the animal will eat up clean.

On some farms the great loss comes in overfeeding. In such cases much of the food that is taken into the system is not properly assimilated hence wasted. Some animals will stop eating when the stomach is full, while others will eat so long as there is anything before them. Animals such as the latter should be given only the amount of food that they require. This will depend on the kind and size of animal, as well as the purpose for which it is used. In cases of overfeeding not only is food wasted, but some of the energies of the body will be taxed to dispose of the excessive amount and the horse will be injured instead of being benefited by the good intentions of the feeder.

## B.C. Timber

Under the direction of the Hon. the Minister of Lands, an attractive pamphlet entitled "British Columbia Timber" has been prepared for distribution among the buyers in overseas markets. It is intended to draw the attention of importers overseas to the forest products of the province, and especially to the facilities for exporting British Columbia lumber. Consisting of nearly forty pages, and containing nearly thirty illustrations, the pamphlet treats of the principal exportable woods, their qualities and uses, together with information concerning their strength values, and suitability for various uses.

## Life of the Eskimo

Census Taken of the Northern Inhabitants of Canada

"Not lost, but gone into a blue book" is not an incorrect manner of speaking in regard to much valuable information collected at great cost by Ottawa officials, and which falls to reach the eye of anybody save the diligent browser amongst government archives. In view of V. Stefansson's present expedition into the far north, and current controversy concerning former expeditions, the recent report of M. Fabien Vaneese, who took a census of Baffin Island and also of Port Burwell, on the south side of Hudson Straits, is worthy of attention.

Great difficulty was experienced by the officials, notwithstanding the help of an interpreter. Asked their age, the invariable reply was "none say mi," and endless calculations harking back to outstanding local events, scores of years since had to be entered into by the native before the officials could make their approximate entry in the age column. Eskimos count easily up to ten, above that their mode of determination is as long as intricate. The terms "year," "month," "day," "hour," are absolute mysteries to an Eskimo, and his language has no translation for them; he knows only "summer" and "winter," the latter lasting nine or ten months of the year. There was a great deal of difficulty to ascertain from the head of an igloo if he was married or single; for these words they have no counterpart either, nor for "child" or "family." M. Vaneese in the end managed to make himself understood by asking first if they had an igloo (family home), a honey (wife), a pik-nini (children). Absence of family surnames effectually hides the possibility of tracing relationships of the same generation, or of one generation from another, which added to the census-taker's perplexities.

Their ability to reckon with much accuracy higher than the total number of fingers and thumbs of their pair of hands made it burdensome to ascertain any idea of an individual's yearly earnings. On an average this seemed to run anywhere from \$800 to \$1,000, but worth, of course, a vast deal more if these hunters of the frozen solitudes could market the product of their toil and valor in any of civilization's competitive markets. Such an income as given would be accounted for by the hunter's capture of ten or twenty polar bears, or anywhere from twenty-five or thirty to one hundred red foxes, or possibly two, three or four narwhals, of eight to ten wolves, and probably of hundreds of large salmon, each weighing ten, twenty, or thirty pounds, and which he throws to his dogs.

Were the Eskimo honestly treated by the trading ships which come his bleak way annually, an Eskimo's lot would not be so hopelessly unfortunate. The traders "skin" him as thoroughly as he unpeels the victim of his prowess with spear or arrow out on the ice floes or in his kayak on the frigid, emerald waters of the inlets. Subsequently at the outpost factories he exchanges—equally guilelessly—his money, or any remaining furs he happens to have, for a few pounds of biscuits and tobacco, pipes, matches, some few yards of showy cotton goods. God help the poor Eskimo! The early Indians of Quebec or Ontario were not treated more generously under either French or English auspices. It may be, but at least he pursued his hunting under circumstances to which the Eskimo's life is little short of a cold storage hell.

## Ode to a Car

My auto, 'tis of thee, short cut to poverty—of thee, I chant. I blew a pile of dough on you two years ago, now you refuse to go, or won't, or can't. Through town and countryside, you were my joy and pride—a happy day. I loved thy gaudy hue, the nice white tires so new, now down and out for true in every way. To thee, old rattle box, came many bumps and knocks; for thee I grieve. Badly thy top is worn, frayed are the seats and torn, the whooping cough effects thy horn, I do believe. Thy perfume swells the breeze, and good folks choke and wheeze, as we pass by. I paid for thee a price, 'twould buy a mansion twice, now all are yelling "ice"—I wonder why? Thy motor has the gripper, thy spark plug has the pip, and woe is thine. I, too, have suffered chills, ague and kindred ills, trying to pay my bills, since thou wert mine. Gone is my lank roll now, no more 'twould choke a cow, as once before. Yet, if I had the mon, so help me John, Amen! I'd buy a car again and speed some more.

## Canadian Wheat For New Zealand

Fifty thousand bushels of wheat bought in Canada by the New Zealand government are being shipped. This is the second instalment of one hundred thousand bushels purchased, in addition to four hundred thousand bushels secured last winter.

## The Topic Of the Hour

Ways and Means for Bettering the People's Schools

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Paed., Regina)

One of the most important movements that ever arose among the people of the west is manifestly sweeping over Saskatchewan at present. It is the great campaign for bettering the people's schools, making them give increased value for the money expended upon them, linking them up more intimately with the real needs, interests and conditions of the prairie dwellers, and giving Johnnie Canuck's children as well as John himself the advantage of the world's ripest educational science and experience.

The movement was launched when on June 22, Hon. W. Scott, speaking in Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly as premier and minister of education, affirmed that though the school system of the province had been a creditable one for pioneer days, the time was now at hand for a fundamental revision and readjustment of the laws and regulations relating to the common schools, particularly those in country districts. While not committing himself as yet to any specific reforms, he suggested many, with a view to arousing popular discussion.

For example, Mr. Scott suggested the grouping of several rural schools under a single trustee board; the establishment of rural high schools so that the farmer's boys and girls must enjoy the benefits of a good secondary education without being weaned away from country life; the revision of the curriculum particularly with a view to giving agriculture a more central place and rendering the schools more efficient in their work of training for citizenship in such a province as Saskatchewan; the creation of educational means to meet the needs of children living where as yet the establishment of a school district was impracticable; the abolition of what he called "automatic" school grants and the establishment of a system of grants better adapted to encouraging local efficiency and enterprise; the revision of the inspectorial system and possible creation of rural superintendencies, so that country schools might enjoy that close and systematic supervision which had proved so beneficial in city schools; and so on.

The premier invited the assembly and the citizen body at large to unite in a great non-political, province-wide campaign of discussion and suggested that, if the people wished it and as soon as they were ready for it, a special session of the legislature might well in the not distant future be devoted almost exclusively to introducing such changes in the Saskatchewan school system as would make it second to none in the world.

In these proposals, Mr. Willoughby, as leader of the opposition, heartily concurred, and since then there has been more earnest study of what the schools are and should be than ever before in any like period.

The first to respond to the premier's invitation for suggestions were naturally the teachers of the province, who, through the board of sub-examiners conducting the annual departmental examinations last July, presented very important memorials to the minister of education. The autumn is the season for teachers' conventions and every week hundreds of other professional educators are debating in what respects the school system is open to improvement.

Every important newspaper in the province has vigorously supported the campaign of discussion and it is evident that it is to supply the great popular topic for both correspondence and editorial columns this winter.

Most important of all, however, is the growing response of labor unions, grain growers' associations, churches, and other similar bodies vitally interested in the welfare of the people. To direct and encourage discussion and to disseminate information Saskatchewan Public Education League was organized at Regina on September 22, at a citizens' convention representative of all walks of life and every portion of the province. The president is Mr. W. P. Reekie of Weyburn and the secretary, Mr. W. G. Cates, Box 1101, Moose Jaw. The Manitoba government sent a special representative to this convention.

Very seldom has a subject of such vital concern to the average citizen so engrossed the attention of such a multitude of the people of the west.

## Women Desire Franchise

In Winnipeg alone 7,500 women have already signed the petition to the Manitoba government asking for an equal franchise with the men. The league aims at a total of 22,000 for the province and some of the workers are building on having a list of 50,000 names to show the government the earnestness of the demand.

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"



## Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal-harsh-unnecessary. Try **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**. Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature *Wm. Carter*

## The Match Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

## EDDY'S Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

The E. B. Eddy Co. LIMITED

Hull, - - - Canada

## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

It is the duty of every citizen to help his fellow man. The **NEW FRENCH REMEDY, NITROGEN THERAPION**, is a powerful medicine for the cure of all diseases of the blood and skin. It is a powerful medicine for the cure of all diseases of the blood and skin. It is a powerful medicine for the cure of all diseases of the blood and skin.

## ARLINGTON

**WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS**. Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All forms of direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you **THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA**. Limited. 55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

## SELLING AGENTS WANTED

In every Town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure. They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars.

**STERLING TAILORING CO.,** 535 College Street, Toronto

## LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN

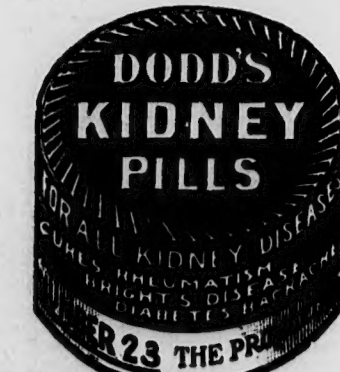
and light sewing at home; whole or spare time, work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

## The First Step in Economy

When people are compelled by circumstances to economize on their former rate of expenditure they begin by cutting down the things they can best spare. They give up some things altogether and others they reduce. That is the position of the nation today, as it is the position of all the belligerent nations. Every man, woman and child can help, and will have to do so sooner or later. The first step in economy is to stop waste. That entails no hardship, only a little trouble.—London Times.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

Another Boat For Canadian Meat. Richard Reid, agent general for Ontario states that it is expected that another ship will be provided shortly by the admiralty for the Canadian meat trade. This will have triple the accommodation of that now loading at Montreal, and will sail from Halifax.



W. N. U. 1075

## Britain's Battle Flag

Evolution of the Flag of Freedom on Which the Sun Never Sets

The ancient Britons, conquered by Julius Caesar, fought under standards on which were displayed the figures on animals and birds common to various sections of their country. Among these were the bear, the wild boar, the vulture, the raven, the black eagle, the cormorant, the wolf, the stag and even the ram.

There were, of course, no silk standards in those days, the material used for these flags being woollen cloth or leather. Caesar sent a number of British banners to Rome after the conquest of Britain.

In 1000 A.D. a standard bearing a raven was unfurled in England by the conquering Danes; in 1087 the ensign of William Rufus bore the effigy of a young eagle looking the sun in the face, with "I endure it" for a motto.

In 1606 the first British Union Jack, combining St. George's and St. Andrew's cross and symbolizing the union between England and Scotland, was decreed by King James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England. In 1801, when Ireland was united to the empire, the cross of St. Patrick was added to those of St. George and St. Andrew, thus forming the trinity crosses which constitute the meteor flag of England, on which the sun never sets.

## HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Non-Fattening Foods

Many foods which are nourishing do not produce fat. The two kinds which create fatty tissues are fats of all kinds, like butter lard, drippings (food cooked in them), and the large group of foods classed as starches. If eaten in excess starch will be laid up in the body as superfluous or stored fat.

Following is a list of nourishing foods which will not produce excess fat:

Light meats, like chicken, white fish, lean beef, all vegetables except potatoes; fruit of all kinds except bananas; grain or cereals, except oatmeal and rice; beans and cheese; milk, in small quantity, eggs.

Milk and eggs will fatten unless exercise is taken or the body is in a very run down condition. Cocoa is a fattening drink also.

## Greatly Discouraged Over Baby's Illness

Mrs. Jos. Gaudreau, Notre Dame des Bois, Que., writes: "Last autumn our baby was very sick and we were greatly discouraged. The doctor did not seem able to help him and we began using Baby's Own Tablets which soon made him a fat, healthy child." Thousands of other mothers give Baby's Own Tablets the same praise. The Tablets regulate the stomach and bowels, break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms, cure colic and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Carried It Through

A teacher in a rural school in Massachusetts was one day explaining to her class the degrees of comparison of adjectives. To make sure she was understood, he called on each pupil in turn to give comparatives and superlatives of adjectives which she named, and got good answers until she asked one little fellow to name the comparative degree of "sick."

The answer puzzled the teacher, because, although it was not the one she wanted, the pupil had given a comparative. She decided she could best show him his error by letting him go on, and asked sweetly, "Well, if 'worse' is the comparative of 'sick,' what would you give as the superlative?"

"Dead," came the answer without a moment's hesitation.

Gentleman—I wouldn't mind helping you if I thought there was anything in you.

Tramp—Gimme a dime, boss, an' see how quick dere'll be somethin' in me.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Chatty Neighbor—I suppose you don't stand for any war arguments among your boarders?

Boarding House Mistress—Oh, yes. You see, our biggest enter gets so interested that he forgets to eat, and our next biggest enter gets so mad that he leaves before the meal is half over.

"But what is his reputation? That is the principal thing."

"Well, papa, he is reputed to spend fifty thousand a year. That's good enough for me!"

"Did you ever dream of being a pirate when you were a boy?"

"Oh, yes. Isn't it queer? Now I'm in the prosaic business of managing an automobile repair shop."

"Umph! You didn't miss it so far."

## Banana Flour

Meal of the Banana is Used Mixed With Wheat Flour

The manufacture of banana meal or flour as a regular industry promises to be an effect of the year realized by Jamaica. The diminished sales of bananas have led to careful experiments, and a consular report states that in one of these 537 pounds of fruit yielded 133 pounds of flour, the cost being low enough to make selling at twopence a pound very profitable. Mixed with wheat flour, the banana meal makes satisfactory and nutritious bread, and cakes that housewives are urged to try. For bread the material may be equal to or somewhat less than the wheat flour, and for plain cake or gingerbread the banana meal may be substituted entirely for other flour, the usual ingredients being added.—Tit-Bits.



**PRESIDENT SUSPENDER**  
NONE SO EASY  
MADE IN CANADA

## HOMESTEAD ENTRIES SHOW BIG DECREASE

War Has Had Telling Effect on Immigration to Canadian West

Homestead entries in Western Canada for the first seven months of this year totalled 10,279, a decrease of 5,843 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There were 2,954 fewer entries in Saskatchewan, 3,002 fewer in Alberta, and 145 fewer in British Columbia. In Manitoba the entries this year have totalled 2,350 as compared with 2,092 last year. It is interesting to note that during July homestead entries were made by 22 Germans and 164 Austro-Hungarians.

## A Real Asthma Relief.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has never been advertised by extravagant statements. Its claims are conservative indeed, when judged by the cures which it performs. Expect real relief and permanent benefit when you buy this remedy and you will not have cause for disappointment. It gives permanent relief in many cases where other so called remedies have utterly failed.

## Oil in Bread

Bread in which olive oil was used instead of lard was found to be very much sweeter and more tender. The same quantity of oil was used as had been used in lard, and after the loaves were made up for baking they were rubbed over with the oil, which improved the crust. The healthfulness of olive oil as a food is well known.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "do you ever buy on a margin?"

"Never."

"Well, why don't you? It seems to me much safer to dabble around the edge and avoid getting in too deep."

## A Doctor's Experience

Medicine Not Needed in This Case

It is hard to convince some people that tea or coffee does them an injury. They lay their bad feelings to almost every cause but the true and unsuspected one.

But the doctor knows. His wide experience has proven to him that, to some systems, tea and coffee are insidious poisons that undermine the health. Ask him if tea or coffee is a cause of constipation, stomach and nervous troubles.

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life, and when taken sick two years ago with nervous prostration, the doctor said that my nervous system was broken down and that I would have to give up coffee."

"I got so weak and shaky I could not work, and reading an advertisement of Postum I asked my grocer if he had any of it. He said, 'Yes' and that he used it in his family and it was all it claimed to be."

"So I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum steadily, and in about two weeks I could sleep better and get up in the morning feeling fresh. In about two months I began to gain flesh, I weighed only 146 pounds when I commenced on Postum and now I weigh 167 and feel better than I did at 20 years of age."

"I am working every day and sleep well at night. My two children were coffee drinkers, but they have not drunk any since Postum came into the house, and are far more healthy than they were before." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: **Postum Cereal**—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

**Instant Postum**—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**  
CONTAINS NO ALUM  
We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.  
MADE IN CANADA  
**E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED**  
TORONTO, ONT.  
WINNIPEG, MONTREAL

## Million Dollar Contract

Canadian Woollen Mills Get Giant Order From Italy

Canadian woollen mills are working on a huge order from the Italian government. This order is for one hundred thousand blankets and no less than six hundred thousand woollen shirts. It was placed through the Italian commission in London and was obtained through the sending of personal representatives to England by the Canadian mills. These representatives dealt directly with the Italian commission and were able to satisfy them as to the capacity of the Canadian industry for turning out the quantity and quality required.

An important factor in obtaining the contract was the undertaking of the department of trade and commerce to assume the responsibility for the inspection of the goods. The contract is worth a million dollars. Already deliveries are commencing to be made. The goods will be sent via New York to Genoa as the most direct route.

## Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,  
T. J. LAVERS,  
St. John.

## Captain Bernier Discovers Land

Captain Joseph Bernier, Canadian Arctic explorer, has returned on the vessel Guide, after a successful trip to new land discovered in the north, known as Baffin Island, which in 1916 will be recognized as a Canadian possession. This newly-discovered land, which is located in the Arctic archipelago, about 2,500 miles from Quebec, comprises 500,000 acres of territory as extensive as France and Italy combined. The only casualty reported by Captain Bernier, was the loss of one life, a German, who while taking photos of the islands, wandered too far away from the Eskimo settlement and was lost.

Altogether the trip was successful in every way and brings to a close Captain Bernier's fiftieth year of life on the water.

**Pills of Attested Value.**—Purmer's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounds have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they grow more popular daily.

## Agriculture Commission's Wide Scope

It is stated that when the government appoints a commission, which for some time it has had in view, to go into the whole question of agriculture, production, transportation, marketing, it is probable that it will be a larger body than is usually created.

The idea would be to enable the work to be divided up and undertaken by different groups, thus providing for greater expedition than would be possible where the whole commission dealt with the different questions successively.

The investigation proposed will not deal alone with agricultural problems, but also with allied subjects, including immigration subsequent to the war.

## Imperial Growth

The Canadian premier does not doubt that after victory our imperial structure will grow further, because it is a living thing, and growth is its law. It is the old problem in a new form—to meet the needs of a changing world without throwing away the heritage of our past progress. If on the whole perhaps the British people may claim in their history to have solved this problem with an exceptional degree of success, let us hope that the genius of the race may be with us to solve it once more in its ever-growing complexities and on its ever-widening arenas.—London Daily Chronicle.

Ethel—Jack pretends to love music, yet he never asks me to sing.

Marie—Perhaps that's his way of proving that he does.

## Canadian Cattle for France

Beginning of Trade Which Will be Built up Between Canada and Europe

According to the Weekly Bulletin of the department of trade and commerce, 1,021 heads of Canadian cattle have arrived in France. This is a beginning of the importation by France of 100,000 live cattle that will be required to keep up the stock of the country which is being depleted by war conditions. Arrangements have been made whereby France is to receive from England 20,000 tons of frozen meat. In addition to this, there will be required from thirty thousand to forty thousand head of cattle to feed the army. The report says, "In connection with the import into France of Canadian cattle, it is interesting to note that 1,021 heads of Canadian cattle have already arrived at Saint Nazaire, all of which have given the utmost satisfaction in every respect. The French government and the parliamentary agricultural committee were both represented at the post of Saint Nazaire, where the Canadian cattle arrived, and everyone was greatly impressed with the quality of the animals imported from Canada, and especially of the favorable conditions under which the transportation of these animals was carried out."

This is only a beginning, however, of the stock trade which will be built up between Canada and the European countries. After the war is over France, as well as the other countries now engaged in war, will require many cattle to restock the farms and ranges which have become depleted. We shall probably have to compete with the United States, but if we prepare now and breed what the market requires, we shall be in a position to get our share of the trade.

## French Tribute

What would have become of us, even after the battle of the Marne, if the German fleet had driven us from the seas and had blockaded us; if Germany had been able to revictual herself in America and elsewhere? Britain goes to war. Immediately the German fleet is forced to confine itself to its own territorial waters. Germany is blockaded and cut off from countries which supplied her with cotton, metals and munitions of all sorts; from countries where, too, are one million of her reservists, who are unable to rejoin. Our army is reformed by an army which is being made up, slowly but surely, of all the best fighting material, not only in Britain, but in Canada, South Africa and Australasia, and our financial power is being consolidated by its financial power in the world, the power which, in the twelfth month of war, is capable of raising, without inconvenience to herself, a loan of £40,000,000.—La Guerre Sociale (Paris).

## Champion Shot Killed

Lieut. A. N. V. B. Ommundsen, of Edinburgh, Scotland, champion shot of the British empire, is reported to have been killed while fighting in Flanders. Lieut. Ommundsen was the winner of the chief prizes at the shooting tournaments held at Bixley, England, including the King's prize, which he took at the meeting of the National Rifle association in 1910. He has been a member of international rifle teams.

Bill—I see the deepest trench of the seas yet discovered is off Mindanao, in the Pacific, 32,088 feet.

Jill—That may be useful information when the sailors take to fighting in trenches.

**TO ENJOY WINTER**  
Prof. Frankland demonstrates that COD LIVER OIL generates more body-heat than anything else.  
In SCOTT'S EMULSION the pure oil is so prepared that the blood profits from every drop, while it fortifies throat and lungs.  
If you are subject to cold hands or feet; if you shiver and catch cold easily; take SCOTT'S EMULSION for one month and watch its good effects.  
14-40 REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



## AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

French horse buyers in Olds, at 9 a.m., November 11th.

We would again call attention to the imperative need of the Bible Society, the collectors having commenced their canvass of the town and community. The noble work that is being done particularly for the soldiers in supplying them with Testaments and Gospels should appeal to every citizen so as to influence him to support to the best of his ability this worthy cause.

The burial of Mrs. Fred Moyle took place on Friday afternoon last at the Didsbury cemetery. Funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. D. H. Mar-

shall and Rev. R. G. Edwards. There was a very large attendance of friends of the family both at the residence and at the cemetery. A large number of beautiful wreaths of flowers were received from different organizations and friends in town.

Complaints are being made that bank and grain cheques are being issued without the necessary stamps being attached. Everybody should be very careful to see that this is done before accepting or issuing a cheque as there is not only a loss to the receiver because he has to attach a stamp before the Bank will cash it but also because it is unpatriotic to try and evade the law. It should also be remembered that the person issuing cheques without the necessary stamps is liable to a fine of \$50 and costs.

## HORSES WANTED

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture has made arrangements with the French horse buyers to make one stop between Calgary and Red Deer for the purpose of buying Army Horses.

### Style of Horses Required

Class A. Light Cavalry 950 lbs. to 1050 lbs.

Class A.A. Heavy Cavalry 1050 lbs. to 1250 lbs.

Class C. Artillery. 1250 lbs. up.

All horses must be five years old and not over nine years old, and stand at least 15 hands high, no whites or greys accepted.

Artillery horses must be broken to harness. Cavalry horses must be broken to ride, no objection is made to a horse if he bucks as long as he is not vicious.

At some of the recent sales as many as 85 have been bought in one day. Most of the rejections have been worn out livery horses, over worked farm horses or horses that were too young.

It is to be hoped that the Didsbury District will live up to its reputation for good horses and do its bit. Remember the date.

Thursday, November 11th, at 9 a.m. at Olds

### "Ah—that certainly feels good"

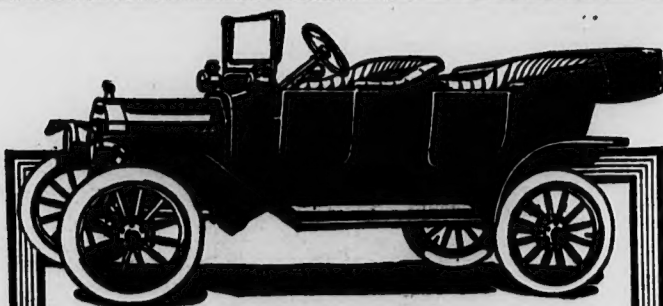


The dull throbbing pain in the joints disappears, the burning ache in the muscles gives way to ease and comfort—that's the finish of rheumatism when the healing, penetrating oils in

### CHAMBERLAIN'S LINIMENT

are allowed to do their work. There is no need to suffer from inflammatory or muscular rheumatism, lame back or shoulder, umbago, stiff neck, sore muscles, strains, neuralgia, etc.—use Chamberlain's Liniment. For cuts, bruises, wounds, frost bites, etc., its antiseptic and healing properties are very valuable.

Get a bottle today, all druggists 25c.



"MADE IN CANADA"

### Ford Touring Car Price \$530

### Ford Runabout, Price \$480

The above prices f. o. b. Ford, Ont., effective August 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Cars on display and sale at

**Didsbury Auto Co's. Garage**  
DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

Headquarters for Goodyear, Dunlop, and Maltese Cross Tires, Accessories, Gasoline and Oils.

Repairing and Livery Work a Specialty



## FIGHT OR PAY

### DON'T FORGET

we promised to take care of her and the children when he volunteered to give up everything for his country. He might not have gone so readily if he had not been assured that we would

### WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Subscribe cheerfully to the PATRIOTIC FUND when they call upon you to do so.

### In Loving Memory of a Departed Sister

#### "THY WILL BE DONE"

Sleep, Sister, sleep the slumber of the blest,  
Reposed upon thy Saviour's gentle breast;  
The beckoning of thy Master's tender voice,  
Has caused thy heart forever to rejoice.

The Bridegroom's call, "Come, for thy work is o'er,"  
Has stirred our hearts to serve Him more and more;  
But while Thou art removed from every care,  
It grieves our hearts to see thy vacant chair.

Sing loud the anthems of the Saviour's love,  
In the Elysian home of peace above,  
And we shall sing the great Redeemer's praise,  
Till we shall join the song of "saved by grace."

O, blessed Saviour, Friend of the bereft,  
Today we cleave the Rock which Thou hast cleft,  
While Friends close to our side may suddenly fall,  
Yet Thou hast promised to abide with all.

We clasp Thy Hand, we trust Thy guiding grace,  
Till we shall meet our loved one face to face,  
Then in those realms of joy and pure delight,  
Our faith shall see Thy mysteries changed to sight.

THE W.C.T.U.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

## Christmas: Excursions To Great Britain

November 15th to  
December 31st

Limit Five Months

By all Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines

Canadian Pacific Railway Agents will gladly give all particulars and reserve sleeping car and Steamship berths.

**R. DAWSON,**  
District Passenger Agent,  
CALGARY

### Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$199.35  
W. Wilson, Westcott..... 5.00  
Herb. Fisher, Rugby..... 5.00  
\$209.35

### Belgian Relief

Previously acknowledged.... \$110.75  
Mrs. H. E. Osmond..... 2.75  
\$113.50

### AUCTION SALE

#### OF Valuable Farm Property

Under and by virtue of the provisions of the "Land Titles Act" default having been made under a certain Mortgage to the Vendors, they are empowered to sell and there will be offered for sale by public auction, by J. N. Paton, Auctioneer, at the Rosebud Hotel, in the Town of Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, the 27th day of November, 1915, at the hour of 12 o'clock, the following property: The North-West quarter of Section 12, in Township 30, in Range 5, West of the 5th Meridian, containing 160 acres more or less, excepting all mines and minerals.

The Vendors are informed that the soil is of black loam, mixed with a small portion of sand, with clay subsoil, and that there are the following improvements upon the land: a dwelling house and stable and wire fence of two strands all around the quarter section. The land is well situated, about two miles from Big Prairie School house, three-quarters of a mile from Big Prairie Post Office, two miles from the Anglican Church and twenty miles west of Carstairs, and about twenty-five miles from Didsbury, on the C.P.R., and in an English speaking settlement.

The property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances except taxes for the current year.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. cash at the time of sale and the balance according to favourable terms and conditions to be made known on application to the Vendors' Solicitors undermentioned or at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to WALLBRIDGE, HENWOOD, GIBSON & MILLS, Solicitors for the Vendors.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1915.  
APPROVED this 1st day of October, A. D. 1915.

Registrar

### LAND FOR SALE

Good quarter section, suitable for grain or pasture

50 ACRES WELL WOODED  
\$6.00 per acre. Half cash

**JOHNSON & CO.**  
EAGLE HILL, ALTA.

## HORSES

For sale at low figures.

Young work horses and mares with colts. Will trade for cattle or grain.

**JOHNSON & CO.**  
EAGLE HILL, ALTA.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS and CLAIMANTS

In the Estate of Laura Russen Ingham, late of Elkton, Alberta, Spinster, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Laura Russen Ingham, who died on the 25th July, 1915, are required to file with the undersigned by the 30th November, 1915 a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Public Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to its knowledge.

DATED this 15th October, 1915.  
THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED,  
Public Administrator,  
220 Eighth Avenue, West,  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada,  
H. A. HOWARD,  
Manager.

### Garner's Bakery

### Didsbury Bread

14 LOAVES FOR \$1.00

7 LOAVES FOR 50c

2 LOAVES FOR 15c

### Cakes Made to Order

Phone 27



**No Room for Disappointment**  
Have you expended considerable money and energy to make a dwelling attractive to lodgers and boarders and then been disappointed in your patronage?  
There will be no room for disappointment if you use our **Want Ads.** They will bring you lodgers and boarders of a desirable class.